

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1622.—VOL. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

{ STAMPEDSIXPENCE.
{ UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER.

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 22 years.)
Mr. Crofts is a BUYER of the following shares (all calls paid):—Clifford, St. Ives Consols, Granbler, Chiverton Moor, Frontino, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, Great Retallack, East Lovell, Grenville, and East Grenville.
SELLER.—10 Stray Park, £23½; 50 Don Pedro, 1s. 6d. per share prem. (14s. paid); 2 West Chiverton, £61 10s.; 5 Great Laxey, £19; 100 Mineral Rights, 17s. 6d.; 50 Prince of Wales, 27s.
Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at nett prices:—5 Buller, £25; 20 Camborne Vean, 27s. 6d.; 40 Calstock Consols, 2s. 6d.; 50 Crebor, 16s.; 10 Chiverton, £4½; 20 Chiverton Moor, £6½; 25 Chontales, £3½; 50 Calbeck Fells, 24s. 6d.; 30 Central Snailbeach, 29s.; 10 East Caradon, £7½; 5 East Carn Brea, £3½; 5 East Lovell, £11½; 50 East Grenville, £2½; 10 East Rosewarne, 21s. 6d.; 5 East Basset, £23; 10 Frank Mills, £3; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 12s. 3d.; 5 Great Laxey, £18½; 100 Great Retallack; 10 Marke Valley, £4½; 20 North Treskerby, £2½; 20 New Lovell, 10s. 6d.; 50 New Treleway, 8s. 6d.; 10 North Crofty, 22s. 6d.; 5 North Roskear, £5; 50 Prince of Wales, 28s.; 50 Penhale and Lomax, 24s. 6d.; 20 Rosewarne United, 12s.; 50 Royalton (20s. paid), 12s. 6d.; South Condurrow, 17s. 6d.; 10 South Darren, £2½; 5 West Caradon, 10½; 50 West Kitty; 5 West Chiverton, £61½; 50 Wheel Grenville, 32s. 6d.

MR. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.

11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for September contains the second of a series of articles on the whole circle of Investments—British and Foreign Stocks and Loans, Bank and Finance, Railway and Insurance, Gas and Water, and Manufacturing and Commercial Shares; with an account of their constitution and business, condition and prospects, dividends and reserve funds, and such other information as is necessary to guide intending investors amidst the shoals and quicksands of the multifarious species of investments that now present themselves. Published by Pottle and Son, 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.
Price 6d., or 2s. annually.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON (24 years' experience).

Member of the Mining Exchange, DEALS IN MINING SHARES at close market prices of the day, either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account. The following are the latest market prices:—
Clifford £12 - £12½
Chiverton Moor 3½ - 4½
Chiverton Moor 3½ - 4½
Chontales 3 - 3½
East Basset 22 - 24
East Caradon 7½ - 7¾
East Carn Brea 3 - 3½
East Grenville 3½ - 4
East Lovell 11 - 11½
East Russell £3 - £3½
Frontino 10s. - 11s.
Great Vor 20½ - 24 x d
Marke Valley 4½ - 4¾
North Treskerby 3 - 3½
Prince of Wales 26s. - 27s.
St. John del Rey 46 - 47
West Chiverton 60 - 61
Wheel Grenville 1½ - 1¾

There are some low-priced shares in the above list which should be bought immediately for a rise, whilst there are others which have attained a high figure should be sold at once.

Money advanced on mining shares.
Sept. 21, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

GEORGE RICE has SPECIAL BUSINESS in

these shares, and can give good sound advice whether to buy or sell in the present state of the mine.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-in-lane, London, E.C.

JAMES D. GINN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,

3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.
Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.
References exchanged.

MR. G. D. SANDY'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR.—

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Vide all hitherto published.
48, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., Sept. 7, 1866.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLEBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in every description of stocks and shares. A selected list of banks, railways, mines, and miscellaneous shares forwarded on application.
Letters and telegrams will receive immediate attention.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN'S "INVESTMENT CIRCULAR

AND FINANCIAL RECORD" for September may be had gratis, or sent post free on application. The attention of capitalists and investors desirous of obtaining information is directed to it as a medium for sound financial intelligence.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.
Offices, No. 2, Bucklebury, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,

16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO. are DEALERS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at market prices:—Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Great Laxey, Calbeck Fells, Penhale and Lomax, New Wheel Tovan, and North Treskerby. Can recommend two good mines for investment. Their fortnightly Circular may be had on application.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., is a BUYER of the FOLLOWING SHARES, for

cash or "time on":—
Prince of Wales. Wheel Rose. Buller.
Marke Valley. Wheel Seton. East Lovell.
North Treskerby. Chontales. Calbeck Fells.
West Caradon. West Chiverton. Frontino.
Chiverton Moor.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE.—I have had this mine inspected during the past fortnight by such practical authorities that their opinions at all times command respect, and I need hardly inform my friends and the public that it is to me a source of unqualified satisfaction to find that the opinion I have always expressed as to the intrinsic merits of this mine is not only fully confirmed by every agent who inspects it, but that as its development progresses the value of the lode increases, while the general prospects that the mine will become one of the most productive in Cornwall are gradually improving.

Money advanced on mining shares.
Office hours, Ten till Four.

Bankers: Bank of England, and Consolidated.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).

Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of

avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, and No. 3, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS. Stocks, shares, &c., bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at

nett prices:—100 West Wheel Kitty; 1 Devon Great Consols; 100 South Callington; 5 Granbler St. Aubyn; 50 Carn Camborne, 25s. 6d.; 25 Gawton, £3; 100 New Wheel Lovell, 9s.; 50 Great Retallack, 12s.; 70 Mineral Rights, 15s. 9d.; 20 Wheel Agar, 25s.; 60 Prince of Wales, 28s.; 5 North Roskear, £5½; 100 New Treleigh, 12s. 6d.; 1 West Sharp Tor, £20; 5 West Caradon, £11; 20 East Caradon; 100 Bottle Hill, 3s.; 120 South Grenville; 25 Frank Mills, £3; 20 Maudslayi, 30s.; 150 Dale; 10 East Carn Brea, £3 18s. 3d.; 75 East Seton, 6s. 6d.; 60 Redmoor; 25 Cuddra; 3 West Chiverton; 20 Quebrada; 120 Don Pedro, 14s. 9d.; 50 Port Phillip, 15s.; 120 Anglo-Brasilia, 9s. 9d.; 70 Frontino and Bolivia, 11s. 9d.; 10 Tremayne, 20s.; 5 Cook's Kitchen; 100 Calstock Consols; 100 Hollybush (Coal), £2; 60 East Rosewarne; 10 Bryn Gwilog; 25 North Crofty.

EAST LOVELL MINE.—MR. PETER WATSON'S

"WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR" of yesterday (Friday, September 21), No. 389, Vol. VIII., price 6d. each copy, contains a SPECIAL REPORT on this mine.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE THREE CARADON MINES—WEST CARADON

MINE.—MR. PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR" of yesterday (Friday, Sept. 21), No. 389, Vol. VIII., price 6d. each copy, contains a general review on the PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE of WEST CARADON MINE.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. PETER WATSON has been in Cornwall and Devon

during the past six or seven weeks, visiting and obtaining general information respecting most of the leading dividend and progressive mines. Full particulars respecting these mines will appear in his "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR," published every Friday.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST:

SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, published by PETER WATSON, of yesterday (Friday, Sept. 21), No. 389, Vol. VIII., contains important information on the following mines:—

East Lovell. Chontales. West Caradon.
South Caradon. Great Wheel Vor. Mineral Rights.

79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Railway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c., and every other description of shares bought and sold at nett prices.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Twenty-two years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.)

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., is a BUYER or SELLER of Tresavean, East Lovell, Great Vor, Clifford, Tincroft, North Treskerby, Chontales, Marke Valley, East Caradon, Credit Foncier, Anglo-American, Atlantic Telegraph, and American securities, at the current prices of the day. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in the PURCHASE or SALE of SHARES at nett prices for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

Sept. 21, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

CALBECK FELLS, FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA, CHON-

TALES, MINERAL RIGHTS.—Parties wishing to BUY or SELL in either of the above will find a ready medium for the negotiation of their business by applying to Mr. C. A. POWELL, 78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,

CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Closing prices, Friday, Sept. 21.
Buyers. Sellers.
Clifford £12 - £12½
Chiverton Moor 5½ - 6½
Chontales 3½ - 3¾
Cook's Kitchen 5 - 6
East Caradon 7½ - 8
East Carn Brea 3½ - 3¾
East Grenville 3½ - 4
East Lovell 11 - 11½
Great North Laxey 1½ - 1¾
Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN refer their friends to their remarks in this day's Journal, p. 605, respecting those mines marked thus *.

Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN are prepared to deal in all the above, and orders to buy or sell will be promptly executed, either for cash or account.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,

BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:—

1 West Seton, £139. 80 West Kitty, 9s. 9d. 10 Dyffryn, £26½.
1 Wheel Seton, £161. 60 Frontino, 12s. 3d. 20 Chiverton Moor, £63 9
50 Chontales, ¾ prem. 3 West Chiverton, £60½ 50 Dale, 3s. 6d.
5 Tresavean, £7½. 75 Mineral Rights, 14s. 6d. 25 No. Treskerby, £23½
50 Gt. Retallack, 10s. 9d. 60 North Downs, 11s. 3d. 50 Prince of Wales, 27s. 9d
30 New Lovell, 10s. 6d. 50 Crebor, 14s. 6d. 10 Clifford, £12½
40 Camborne Vean, 29s. 2 Granbler, £2½ 5 Herodsfoot, £33½
30 Carn Camborne, 25s. 3d. 10 Great Laxey, £18½ 5 Buller, £24½
1 Devon Consols, £450. 50 Gt. No. Laxey, 34s. 5 East Basset, £22½
50 Drake Walls, 13s. 6d. 50 Calbeck Fells, 24s. 6d. 30 Wh. Grenville, 33s. 3d
15 East Caradon, £7 16 3 5 Gt. Vor, £24½, ex div. 5 South Crofty, £13½
20 East Carn Brea, £3 13 40 Gt. So. Tolgus, 8s. 3d. 10 Cook's Kitchen, £4½
40 East Grenville, £2½. 20 Great Fortune, £4½. 20 Kitty (St. Agn.), £2 8 9
10 East Lovell, £11½. 10 North Roskear, £4½. 10 Wh. Chiverton, £4½
15 Marke Valley, £4 16s. 30 North Crofty, 22s. 9d. 15 East Russell, £3 3s.
3 Providence, £26½. 10 Tincroft, £11 16s. 3d. 5 Wheel Rose, £13½
35 So. Condurrow, 16s. 9d. 10 West Caradon, £10½. 10 Stray Park, £2 11s.

FOR SALE, the FOLLOWING SHARES:—50 Gwydyr Park,

1s. 6d.; 10 Gothic, £23½; 50 South Callington, 22s. 6d.; 25 Dale, 4s.; 20 North Minera, 5s.; 2 Moss Rake Lead Ore Smelting Company, 6s.; 20 New Crow Hill, 11s.; 25 West Wheel Kitty.

WANTED TO BUY—200 Gwydyr Park, 100 West St. Ives, and 100 West Wheel Kitty.

Apply to Mr. R. EMERSON, 1, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

Advice given on the sale and purchase of shares.
Eighteen years' experience in Cornwall and twelve in London.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—I recommend my friends to buy

these shares at once. There are reasons for this action, clear and manifest. Orders in them will be executed with strict regard to clients' interest.—Apply to Mr. R. EMERSON, 1, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
September 22, 1866.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Has business, as BUYER or SELLER, in the FOLLOWING SHARES:—

Buyer. Seller. Buyer. Seller.
Carn Camborne 22s. - 26s. Marke Valley £4½ - £5
Chiverton Moor £6 - £6½ North Treskerby 2½ - 3
Clifford 12 - 12½ Prince of Wales 25s. - 28s.
East Basset 22 - 24 Providence 25 - 27
East Caradon 7½ - 8 West Caradon 10 - 10½
East Carn Brea 3½ - 3¾ Gt. Laxey (with div.) 17 - 18
East Grenville 3½ - 3¾ West Chiverton 60 - 62½
East Lovell 11 - 11½ Chontales 3½ - 3¾
Granbler 5 - 6 Frontino 20s. - 12s.
Great Retallack 1½ - 6 Mineral Rights 5½ - 7
Great Vor (ex div.) 24 - 24½

FINSBURY PARK LAND AND BRICK COMPANY.—The allotment of shares in this company is close at hand, application for these shares should be sent in at once.

NEW CLIFFORD.—Some fine specimens of lode in Weston's shaft can be seen at my office. A Daily Price List, post free on application.

Sept. 21, 1866. Office hours, Ten to Four o'clock.
Bankers: Imperial Bank.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.—

Established 1839. BANKERS—London and County Bank.

This Agency undertakes the investment of Capital in British and Foreign Government Stocks and Joint-stock Companies upon advantageous terms; and devotes special attention to the selection of such Securities as pay good dividends, are readily convertible, perfectly free from risk or liability, and the most probable to speedily and permanently improve in value.

Every information afforded to Trustees and others, who seek investments of a strictly eligible and safe character.

Loans granted on Stocks and Shares having a market value, interest allowed upon deposits, and every description of Bank and Money Agency business transacted.

CHARLES PETERS, Sec.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, GENERAL

SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL

MINING SHAREDEALER, 18, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMAS still advises a purchase of West Caradon, South Condurrow, and West Kitty. The following are FOR SALE free of commission:—40 West Kitty, 7s. 6d.; 50 South Condurrow, 17s. 6d. (call paid); 40 West Caradon, £11, in one lot; 100 North Dolcoath, 4s. 6d.; 50 Great Retallack, 8s.; 20 Dale, 2s. 6d.; 8 East Carn Brea, £3.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,

LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest nett prices for cash or account.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment. Daily price list on application.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.,

and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER (Eighteen years' experience). Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account:—

Closing prices, Friday, Sept. 21, 1866.

Cape Copper £10 - £10½ Great Retallack 10s. - 15s.
Carn Camborne 1½ - 1½½ Great Vor £24 - £24½
Clifford Amalgama 12 - 12½ Granbler 5 - 6
Chiverton Moor 5½ - 6½ North Treskerby 3 - 3½
Chontales 2½ - 2¾ North Downs 3½ - 1½
Devon Great Consols 442½ - 452½ Prince of Wales 1¼ - 1½
East Basset 20 - 25 Providence 25 - 30
East Caradon 7½ - 8 South Condurrow 17 - 1
East Carn Brea 3½ - 3¾ South Frances 20 - 25
East Grenville 10½ - 11½ West Basset 1¼ - 1½
East Lovell 11 - 11½ West Caradon 10 - 11

Mr. F. W. MANSELL being in constant communication with the leading agents in Devon and Cornwall, should be at once consulted as to the various mines now so prominently before the public. Mr. MANSELL is convinced that large sums of money may now be made by a prudent selection in British Mines, a list of which will be forwarded on application.—26, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Bankers: London Joint Stock.

HENRY GOULD SHARP,

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

Recommends the immediate purchase of SHARES in the following mines, being perfectly SAFE INVESTMENTS, and paying good interest upon outlay:—

Mine.	Price per share.	Yearly divs.	When payable.	Per cent. per an. on outlay.
West Chiverton	£63	£8	Quarterly	12½
West Seton	140	18	Bi-monthly	12½
Wheel Seton	170	24	ditto	14½
Great Laxey	18	2	Quarterly	11½
Devon Great Con.	440	36	Bi-monthly	8½
South Caradon	320	30	ditto	9½
Wheel Basset	85	6	ditto	7
Herodsfoot	34	4½	Four-monthly	13½

The dividends in some of the above will considerably increase.

HENRY GOULD SHARP has just returned from Cornwall, and can advise a few PROGRESSIVE MINE SHARES of SAFE INVESTMENT, in which a great rise in price is certain.

HENRY GOULD SHARP has business in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at close market prices:—

Wheal Grenville.	Great Retallack.
Wheal Buller.	Chontales.
Clifford Amalgamated.	East Carn Brea.
West Caradon.	East Caradon.
Prince of Wales.	East Grenville.
Tincroft.	Providence.
Great Vor.	Wheal Treleway.
Chiverton Moor.	Chiverton.
Nangles.	North Jane.
	East Chiverton.
	St. John del Rey.

Member of the Mining Exchange.—Bankers: London & Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. H. B. RYE, 77, OLD BROAD STREET,

AND MINING EXCHANGE. Established 25 years.

SHARES WANTED. State number and lowest price:—

South Frances. Mary Ann. South Basset.
Copper Hill. St. Ives Consols. East Basset.
Granbler & St. Aubyn. West Caradon. Rosewarne United.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, AND MINING

EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Wheel Buller, and West Caradon shares.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. WARD is a BUYER of Furze Hill Wood shares. Sellers please state number and price.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, MINING OFFICES, 70 and 71,

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. REYNOLDS urges his friends to be very cautious in dealing as sellers in the present state of the mining market. Sound mining securities must have very important changes for the better; but he reminds his friends that there are such things as unsound mines, not worthy of the slightest notice. The fact of shares being actively dealt in on the London market is no safe guide for investors. Mr. REYNOLDS offers the public his best services, and his opinion will be found to be unbiased and well founded.—Sept. 22, 1866.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY—REYNOLDS'S CIRCULAR, which

refers to matters of great interest to investors. Applications for copies must be made at once, and which during the coming week will be issued gratis, but after the 30th of this month a charge of 2s. per copy will be made.—Apply to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., Sept. 21, 1866.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—MR. J. B. REYNOLDS begs to

inform all sellers that they will find a ready market for shares on application to him. He will at the same time be happy to give every information in the present position and prospects of the mine.

70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., Sept. 21, 1866.

MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND

MINING DEALERS, 7, POPE'S HEAD ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE.—FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED

AND FIFTY SHARES in this mine, at 25s. net.—Apply by letter to "C. E." Post-office, Callington.

MESSRS. R. C. CLIFTON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS,

AL

Original Correspondence.

"HUDSONITE."

SIR,—This is the name we have given to a compound ore, of a very peculiar character, found in a mine on the Hudson River, in the State of New York. It is so abundant on one property that it far exceeds anything of the kind we have ever before seen in this country; in fact, we have never yet heard of its having been found anywhere else. It lies in irregular veins and pockets, several feet in thickness, running through a mineralised channel of gneissic rock, probably 200 ft. wide, crossing the country in a north-west direction from the present excavations, which merely consist of a few trial pits and a shallow cross-cut adit, about 12 fms. long. We were unable to define any positive lode. One mass was driven into 8 ft., which was quite solid; another, 3 feet; two others by the side appear to be of like thickness; collectively, our estimates made a working yield of 18 ft. We traced it on surface for nearly half-a-mile in length. The shoot of ore appears to make a sudden dip going north; but it rises again in the mountains on the opposite side of the river, three miles distant, where a company is sinking a shaft, now down 15 fathoms, the ore increasing in value every fathom sunk. There is a cross-course not far from the mine, and it is very probable this causes an upthrow of the ore so strongly at this point. We find it varies considerably in density. It is very hard and tough. Its specific gravity may be taken at 4.75; consequently, it gives 296.87 lbs. to the cubic foot, and for the entire thickness now in sight 85½ tons to the lineal fathom. The ore is composed of magnetic iron, sulphur, gold, nickel, silver, copper, manganese, cobalt, arsenic, and plumbago. We have had several assays made, but all of them differ, showing that the metallic constituents are irregularly distributed through the gangue of the veins. A selected sample from the adit end, which is about 25 ft. from surface, gave—

Copper.....	Parts 12-60
Nickel.....	1-50
Iron.....	42-36
Sulphur.....	34-04
Silica and hornblende.....	9-50=100-00

When this assay was made we had not discovered the precious metals; therefore, the silver went with the nickel or copper, and the gold was left in the tailings. From the appearance of the surface gossans we had reasons to suppose they might carry gold; so we had an assay made for gold alone, and the result was a proof of its existence in considerable quantities, one specimen giving at the rate of 2 ozs., another ½ oz., and one only 3 dwts. to the ton; the silver appears to vary from 2 to 12 ozs.; copper and nickel combined, from 3 to 7 per cent. The ore looks very rich in nickel, and we think there is more of this metal in it than has hitherto been extracted. Very few chemists understand the commercial mode of isolating metallic nickel, especially when associated with such a variety of minerals as there are here; hence all the assays we have had made are unsatisfactory. The owners of the property are about to place it in our hands to manage it for them, when we shall either offer it for sale, or work the mine and sell the ore in the rough. We could very well afford to deliver it free on board at New York for 1½ lbs. per ton, or, by the 20,000 tons, at 1½ lbs. per ton. This would be about 17. 18s. 6d. at Liverpool, or 2½ at Swansea. As the ore contains 30 per cent. of sulphur, it will admirably suit alkali manufacturers, for after they had extracted all the sulphur the ore would be in excellent condition for leaching or amalgamating. In some experiments we tried ourselves, by treating the ore cold and raw with hydrochloric acid, we found it took up the nickel with the copper in solution, and not knowing the proper re-agent, of course, could not separate the metals in the precipitate. We had about a quarter of a ton of the outcrop ore treated by Wychoff's patent chloride of sodium process, which answers splendidly with ordinary sulphurets; but the plumbago or one or more of the associated minerals so "doured" the mercury that it did not touch one-half the gold, yet the amalgam gave a very nice quantity of silver. A second trial was made by having the ore calcined in an open vessel. The mercury now worked clear and bright; but in calcining this way the greatest part of the silver was driven off, but most of the gold remained. The residuum in this instance produced a beautiful fine coloured metallic pigment, some of which we have been using in our office for water-colour drawings. Let the value of this ore be what it may, it certainly is very interesting, and well worthy of investigation, on account of the immensity of the deposit, for at least 100,000 tons could be taken away by open cutting alone. The proper way, however, would be to sink an engine-shaft to the 20, and cross-cut through the entire channel of mineralised ground. The ore at this depth would, in all probability, become concentrated, and the veins, squats, and splices assume the form of regular lodes.

RICHARDSON AND SONS,
Mining Engineers, &c.,
Pine-street, New York.

THE SLATE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,—In continuation of my remarks on the Lehigh and Delaware or Mountain Slate Range, in the State of Pennsylvania, it might not be uninteresting to observe that all the veins discovered are divided by what are called "ribbons" into beds of slate, of various sizes (so called because they continue in a parallel course), varying from 1 to 2 in. in width. In some quarries their direction is directly across the grain; in others they range from 5° to 10°, whilst their inclination across the cleavage is still greater. Those found in our Welsh quarries (especially on the Bangor range) rarely ever take a direct course across the grain, and in most cases they cross the cleavage at an angle of from 70° to 80°. Where they occur they are often within a few inches of each other. Fortunately, in the American quarries every now and then the ribbon is loose upon the one side, forming a natural floor, nearly resembling the foot-joints in our Welsh quarries—thus enabling the manager to arrange the quarry into galleries without destroying the pure slate rock in preparing a floor by blasting; in fact, this is the only sense in which this great range surpasses the Festiniog quarries, which are so highly celebrated for pureness of metal and evenness of surface. Its entire absence is a misfortune, and its too frequent occurrence is also a misfortune, as a great number of the slates have the ribbon-mark in them, and hence are by some objected to for first quality. The quarry on this range, mentioned in my last, is distinguished in this particular,—the beds being large, slates of the largest sizes can be dressed without a trace of the ribbon. There will be no good reason for classing them as No. 2 when the quarries have obtained sufficient depth to ensure strength and firmness. Generally near the surface the ribbon does not possess the same strength as the slate, as often during cleavage it divides from the slate; but in almost every case where depth is obtained the line of cleavage continues as perfect as in the slate itself, and the metal as firm and unyielding. Whilst the ribbon in our Welsh quarries is of a paler, these are generally of a deeper colour than the slate. In this principality (Wales) the long-tried endurance of the ribbon-slates has deservedly given them a place among the first quality. Every assurance of their lasting qualities (which should be the primary consideration) having been established, the market has long been opened to receive them without question. The like will be experienced by the Americans when brought into general use. No person in these times of progress in the art of architecture would make the unpardonable mistake of completing the most important part of the building with an artificial preparation, in place of that so abundantly provided at a small cost by Nature's Great Architect. There is a strong contrast in the notions and tastes of the people divided by the Atlantic. Here we find it difficult to meet the orders of the fanciful, who prefer slate of the most variegated appearance. England and Wales, with every colour and description of slate manufactured, and a staff of over 30,000 men, supplying upwards of 70,000 tons monthly, entirely fail to meet the requirements of the market; so one can easily calculate upon the demand that will tend to allay all doubt and suspicion in a new country like America, where towns of gigantic dimensions are rising up in great numbers, and where villages and country residences will become more abundantly planted as the wealth and development of the rural districts go on to increase. The slate interest in America has already passed the ordeal generally encountered in a new country; in fact, the pioneers in this enterprise have established for all time the superlative excellence of

slate over all other preparations, and those of them who have passed through the fire will participate in the achievement wrought.
Nantlle, Carnarvon, Sept. 17.

JOSEPH KELLOW.

THE SLATE TRADE—PRICE LISTS.

SIR,—In the Journal of Aug. 25 "Cambrian" gave us a form of the bargain lettings; and he says of the terms that they are far from being speculative, and ought to be about the terms paid in a good quarry, which has got its second galleries open. Further on, he says that the slate bargains at the celebrated Llanberis Quarries average all round a poundage of 10s. on the regular scale of slate-making prices. Before we perused any further we paused, and began to think of the reason that the poundage at Llanberis was so low compared with the poundage given at the leading slate quarries in Merionethshire, varying, as it does, at the latter place from 7s. 6d. to 35s., and cannot, we believe, be on an average under from 17s. 6d. to 20s. in 17. Either, we thought, the wages at Festiniog are much higher than at Llanberis, or that the quarry managers at the former place do not discharge their duties conscientiously, although, according to Dr. Bower, the Welsh Slate Company's quarry yielded in the year 1864 a profit of 40,000! After meditating for awhile, we read on, and discovered that "Cambrian" kindly favoured us with the key—the regular prices for slate-making, as given in Dr. Bower's pamphlet, entitled "Slate Quarries as an Investment,"—which unlocked the apparently great inconsistency. The slate-making price-list given in Dr. Bower's pamphlet is not generally adopted. We believe that it is the one adopted at Llanberis, but it is not adopted at the Penrhyn Quarry, neither is it adopted at the leading quarries in Merionethshire; hence the great inconsistency. Assuming, however, the slate-making price-list as given in Dr. Bower's pamphlet to have been generally adopted, and for the character of the slate rock in every respect to be the same, but the angle of deposit to differ as below, would not this affect the poundage, as well as some other items, we ask "Cambrian?" The angle of deposit at the leading quarries in Merionethshire is about 45° (and not from 4° to 5°, as Dr. Bower erroneously gives it); in Carnarvonshire it is nearly vertical. Annexed is the slate-making price-list generally adopted at the leading quarries in Merionethshire, and which differs but little from the one adopted at the Penrhyn Quarry, particularly in the first quality, also the one given by Dr. Bower—

Sizes—First quality.	Dr. Bower.	Festiniog.
24 in. by 14 in.	£1 12 6	£1 7 6 per M. of 1200.
24 " 12 "	1 10 0	1 5 0 "
22 " 12 "	1 7 6	1 3 9 "
22 " 11 "	—	1 2 0 "
20 " 10 "	1 5 0	1 0 0 "
18 " 10 "	0 17 6	0 17 6 "
18 " 9 "	—	0 15 0 "
16 " 10 "	0 15 0	0 12 6 "
16 " 8 "	0 12 6	0 8 4 "
14 " 12 "	0 12 0	0 15 0 "
14 " 8 "	0 9 0	0 5 10 "
14 " 7 "	—	0 5 5 "
13 " 7 "	0 8 0	0 4 2 "
12 " 8 "	0 8 0	0 3 0 "
12 " 6 "	0 6 0	—

Sizes—Second quality.	Dr. Bower.	Festiniog.
24 in. by 14 in.	£1 7 6	£1 2 6 per M. of 1200.
24 " 12 "	1 5 0	1 0 0 "
22 " 12 "	1 2 6	0 17 6 "
22 " 11 "	—	0 15 0 "
20 " 10 "	1 0 0	0 15 0 "
18 " 10 "	0 15 0	0 12 6 "
18 " 9 "	—	0 10 0 "
16 " 10 "	0 12 6	0 10 0 "
16 " 8 "	0 10 0	0 6 3 "
14 " 8 "	0 7 0	0 5 10 "
14 " 7 "	—	0 5 5 "

Festiniog, Sept. 14.

R. B.

ON SHALE OIL AS STEAM FUEL—No. III.

SIR,—Nineteen out of twenty educated persons in this country appear never to have heard of shale oil; when it is mentioned, most likely the query is put if it is shale oil that is meant? No, is the reply; oil made from shale, an hitherto valueless stone or mineral, mostly underlying the coal measures; a proof of the kindness of Providence to provide for the wants of the future generations of men. It is something in appearance between a coal and a slate, allied apparently to both, but belonging to neither. From it, by the scientific skill of man, arriving at a higher state of civilisation than when he required mere coal, is an oil extracted, which is fully twice and a half more powerful as fuel than the best coal, or five times as powerful as common coal, this oil can be burnt without smoke, and causes very little labour.

One pugnacious opponent of this new fuel, who as a chemist ought to know a good deal about it, will speak of the oil as distilled from coal, and he points out the absurdity, that a fraction of the heating power of 3 tons of coal required, as he tells us, to make 1 ton of oil, should be equal to the heating power of 5 tons of coal; an absurdity to be compared, he says, with the wildest speculations concerning perpetual motion. Now, the oil is not obtained from coal, or only in such small quantities as not to make its extraction a profitable speculation. At gasworks, 1 ton of coal only gives about 4 gals. of gas-tar—or, more properly, coal tar or oil. This is the same as petroleum, only more concentrated. The best oil-yielding shale gives 80 gallons per ton; it is to be found all over the world. In Australia, the Hartley Cannel yields from 140 to 150 gallons per ton. In our province of New Brunswick, in Canada, are vast beds of Canellite, producing 60 gals. per ton, and by superheated steam 80 gals.; and there are in the same province beds of Albertite, yielding still more. The Autain beds in France yield 56 gals.; we have the Torbane Hill mineral, producing 80 gals.; and several other kinds nearly as rich. All these substances may be regarded as solidified petroleum—clays which countless ages since have been soaked in, and have retained, the petroleum.

We are backward in our knowledge, and in search after these minerals or solidified clays, in New Brunswick and other of our colonial dependencies. Americans have stepped in, hold the rights, and are working the veins with their accustomed energy, leaving us nowhere. It will be the same with the use of the oil as fuel. On the next visit of an American Monitor or iron-clad to our shores it is extremely probable she will be able to run round our vessels when they are going at their full speed; she will show no smoke, and not have the least necessity of calling at any of our ports for coal. Your worthy correspondent, "Salt Water," might, perchance, have to tumble out of his element and get into fresh, for liquid fuel will be to the war steamer as effectual a weapon as the needle-gun was to the Prussians. The price of the best American petroleum in this country is now (Arthur Brown's Circular) 15s. 10s. per ton; British shale, 7½; heavy oil, 4½ to 5½. There is great probability from improved mode of manufacture that these latter prices will be still further reduced. When the oils are to be used as fuel they can be judiciously mixed with like oils of less price, but of equal strength; their cost then would be very little more than twice that of the best coal. The official statement that the prices are from 10s. to 23s. per ton is still taken as an objection to them. The Engineer of last week, that should have heard of shale oil, states—"The recent experiments at Woolwich demonstrate not only the absurdity of the statements which have been made as to the relative steam-producing power of petroleum over coal, but the impracticability of using the one as a substitute for the other, with any such advantage as would be commensurate with the difference of cost." The Gas Light Journal quotes the Government report itself—"It is quite obvious that under ordinary circumstances the expense of using oil as fuel in steam-boilers would be many times the expense of coal." The Mechanics Magazine—"It requires a considerable reduction in the price of the oils before the system can be practically introduced." The pugnacious opponent, who appears in the Pall Mall Gazette, is very severe; he says—"It is scarcely necessary to refer to the difference in the cost of petroleum and coal, were it not that attempts are still made to maintain the probability of obtaining the oil distilled from coal, and known as crude paraffin oil, at a cost which would allow of its being used as fuel."

Now, it has been over and over again stated that neither the American petroleum or the British crude oil should be used as fuel. The heavy oil should be selected. This can be supplied with thankfulness by the manufacturer for ridding him of an article for which there is no sufficient market, at a price of from 4½ to 5½, per ton. The pur-

chasers of the crude oils are the distillers, who select such as yield the largest quantity of burning oil. The American allows 60 per cent. of this, the British only 30; hence the difference of price. There is a very slight variation of quality or price between the oils when distilled; but the great quantity of heavy oil remaining after distillation, of course, keeps up the price of the British, and prevents large quantities of it being made. Let a market be procured for the heavy oil, the burning oils would fall in price, and the shale land immediately rise in value.

There is another very serious objection made against the new fuel, which is equally as damaging, but as specious and incorrect as that relative to the price. The Pall Mall Gazette correspondent states it, of course, very fully. "It appears that even in the most favourable instances the proportion of heating surface of boiler to the quantity of steam generated was such (referring to the Woolwich experiments) as to indicate that a boiler fired with petroleum would require to be twice as large as a coal boiler to give equal quantities of steam in the same time." The Admiralty report gives the quantity of grate fire surface of the boiler in its four fire-places as 8 ft. superficial; its heating surface as 180 ft. superficial. When the four fire-places were alight these two separate surfaces were about perfectly apportioned; but when one only was lighted the heating surface was, of course, too large compared with their relative proportions as found in a coal boiler. The power of the oil and water fuel only allowed one, or at most two, fire-places to be used at the same time. An inspection of the boiler would convince any engineer that it was impossible when one fire-place was in action that it could make use of the heating surface belonging to the other three, they being closed up without any draught through them. That it used more than its fair proportion of tubular surface is very probable, but it did not use more than one-third of this, the remainder being always untouched by flame.

These objections, Sir, are but mere elbowings out of the way of a strange new fuel. Our countryman likes hard work, plenty of good beer, and cares very little for dense columns of black smoke. A new fuel that allows neither of the three, and, probably, affects seriously his breeches pocket, is at present above his comprehension, and he is not inclined to take the trouble to consider it. His father used coal, his grandfather used coal, and he has used coal, and is satisfied with it. But the educated engineer or chemist, I submit, Sir, should make more careful inspection; they should not, without proper examination, hurl specious and untruthful objections against such an important introduction as a new fuel; in doing so they follow, at a very slight distance, the ignorant and brutal North Countryman, who shows his objection to a stranger by shying a brick at him.

The difference of heating power between coal and oil will be seen when they are both permitted to be burnt exactly upon equal terms, in the same boiler having the same relative amounts of heating and fire-grate surfaces. The objection to permit this was almost tantamount to a confession that coal was certain not to get the best of it.

34, Kensington-square, W.

C. J. RICHARDSON.

COAL MINING, AND CORNISH MINES.

SIR,—From the letter of "A Colliery Viewer," which appeared in last week's Journal, it would lead your readers to understand that the question of "Exhaustion of the British Coal Fields," and the want of skilled mining labour, is merely imaginary. In my opinion, if I understand him right, his ideas are very inaccurate on this latter point; and the letter of "A County Magistrate," in the Journal of Sept. 8, is a very sensible one, and more approximate to the present state of the mining labour question than even "A Colliery Viewer's." There is plenty of room, even in Yorkshire, for an increased quantity of good and skilled workmen, and if the Cornishmen could not do so well at first, they would soon come to. I have seen lead miners make good coal miners, and they might soon do as well as some of the colliers do at present—such as those that one of your correspondents a short time since termed "runabouts," and there are many of those who change places three or four times per week; but the number of the men has nothing to do with production—that is another thing. "Colliery Viewer" asks "How has the increased production been kept up?" I say that each individual coal miner produces less weight of coal for his day's work, with all the improvements of the present day, than he did fifteen or twenty years ago, saying nothing about the difference of wages.

I quite agree with the views of "Colliery Viewer" with regard to the facilities of underground transit, and the circumstance is self-evident. The shallow seams are being exhausted, and increased depth, the harder nature of the stratum, greater distance, and more extensive winning necessitate larger roads, and ponies to take the place of boys, hence the increased quantity conveyed. I also agree with "Colliery Viewer" that the coal-cutting machine is destined to do much good; but if labour were as plentiful as he would have us believe, there would be but little attention paid to this work; it is the want of skilled mining labour that is driving the machine forward, but it will never be as "Colliery Viewer" says was the case with Mr. Nasmyth's machines: their services cannot be dispensed with, even when the machine is as good as the "mechanical engineers" can make it. But I believe I am right in saying the first successful coal-cutting machine originated with men of "Colliery Viewer's" own class, and much has been done since by the mechanical engineers in modification and improvements; and much has to be done yet; and of this the miner appears to be aware, and, I think, takes the advantage.

Yorkshire, Sept. 19.

A. B.

THE NEW PUDDLING-FURNACES AT MILTON AND ELSECAR.

SIR,—For several weeks past your local correspondent for Yorkshire has been lavish in his praises of the new puddling-furnaces, the invention of Mr. E. B. Wilson, proposed to be introduced at the Milton and Elsecar Works; and he appears to consider that the complaints of the men, that the use of the new furnace requires them to do considerably more work in the week, and yet prevents them from earning an equal amount of money, are without foundation; but I think no one who looks at the principle upon which the furnaces are constructed can doubt that the men are right, and that the advantages and economy of the new furnace are more imaginary than real. Your correspondent's favourable opinion must certainly be the result of inventorial "coaching," or of having taken exceptional results as the average production of the furnace. It would be interesting to know the number of puddling-furnaces in existence at the two works in question, and the number the proprietors have authorised to be altered, for it can scarcely be conceived that they would destroy all their old furnaces before they had obtained at least a year's experience with (say) half-a-dozen of the new ones; for it is well known that whilst an inventor is keeping his eye upon workmen, and when pecuniary advantages beyond his fairly-earned wages are secured by the workmen, better results are frequently obtained than when the invention is left to be judged of by its merits.

It appears that Mr. Wilson's invention did proceed to a patent, but received provisional protection only, so that it is, in fact, public property; yet Mr. Wilson is undoubtedly entitled to whatever honour may attach to his design. In his provisional specification he states—

In carrying the invention into practice the bottom of the furnace on which the fuel rests is constructed of cast-iron or other metal, and another plate is placed a distance below the upper one, the two sides being closed, thus forming a conduit, and the air is sometimes supplied into this conduit over the cleaning-out door or doors, or it is introduced into it beyond the sides of the furnace between the side plates and the brickwork; and, further, the waste gases passing away into the chimney may be utilised to heat the air by any well-known plan. By preference, the front into the furnace is sloped at the upper part, and into the slope is inserted or made therewith a plate of cast-iron (perforated), or other suitable metal or material, "such as fire-clay slabs, held in a frame or pig-iron-holed brickwork." The air passes through the perforations into the incandescent fuel, or, in lieu of the perforations, an open space is so arranged as to over-vent the upper plate on which the fuel rests that the fuel will not fall over into the conduit. A plate of cast-iron or other metal is arranged in front of the above perforations, air-passages, or openings, in which a door, or doors, communicate into the chamber thus formed. Thus the air ascends through the conduit into the chamber, and passes through the perforations, grid, or opening into the incandescent fuel, and descends as gas into the chamber, or flues, to be heated, passing away into the chimney; or the air may be admitted into the chamber direct in any convenient manner. In the case of boilers the one on which the fuel rests was a water-space, as also the bridge of bridges in the flue or flues. A door, or doors, is or are fixed at the bottom of the furnace for cleaning out the refuse; and, when convenient, a small door is placed at the side towards the bottom. It is preferred to flue, and sometimes perforate, the bricks or other material forming the opposite side of the furnace facing the per-

On the evening I call all the acts of Mr. Musket for the last ten years that have come to my knowledge, I have arrived at a very different conclusion, for I cannot discover in that period one single disinterested act of his intended to benefit me, and, what is more, I can perceive none that were not intentionally hostile to me. I, therefore, utterly repudiate and deny that even the shadow of a moral claim exists against me on the part of Mr. Musket; but I do think, if moral claims are to be discussed at all in business matters, I had a strong moral claim on Mr. Musket, whose patents are all founded on mine, and could never have had an existence but for me; a claim that any improvement based on my novel process, and applied to my novel process, should have been first offered to me. To say that I have generally known how much I have been indebted to his claims in my pecuniary form. One gentleman after another, who appear to have been in a very highly coloured account of my obligations to Mr. Musket, walk upon me or write to me. One philanthropic gentleman brought me a long list of Mr. Musket's debts, 11,000*l*, of which he said were very pressing, and when these were cleared off he would be happy to discuss with me the amount of annuity I would settle on Mr. Musket. But I find that it is thought advisable to stimulate my moral convictions by a little wholesome fear, but laid on very gingerly, lest I might become defiant; so I am informed that a very strong feeling is getting abroad against me among Mr. Musket's friends, in consequence of my lack of moral courage. I don't think that I can afford to be so cowardly without further delay. I must take the consequences, and the law must take its course. I am at the bottom of all this there are, I believe, some good and honest men, who see with pain the poverty which Mr. Musket has brought upon himself, and who have listened attentively to one side of the story and have never heard anything of the other. I hope they will read this letter, and see if they cannot discover any set-off or drawback to Mr. Musket's claim in the shape of injury done to me, and then let them ask themselves the simple question,—if it will be a very moral

act on their part to plunge me, who have never injured them, into litigation, because I am not quite up to their ideas of philanthropy? But, should there be any persons unwise enough to embark in so gigantic and expensive an undertaking as the reaping of my several patents, I can only say that they will find me provided with sufficient means, and with sufficient evidence, to carry my cause successfully through every Court in England up to the House of Lords.

I must now take a final leave of this most unpleasant subject. I have no ill-will towards Mr. Mushet, but I feel neither respect nor friendship for him. The world is wide enough for both of us, and I think it would be well for him to allow a subject to rest, the discussion of which can neither bring him honour nor profit—one that must long since have become a great annoyance to the readers of the scientific journals, in which it has already too frequently been discussed.—*Denmark Hill, Surrey.*

HENRY BESSEMER.

THE BESSEMER PROCESS.

SIR,—I see in last week's Journal a letter from Mr. G. B. Galloway, on the subject of the pneumatic process of Mr. Bessemer, wherein Mr. Galloway has intimated that my late father and myself worked out the pneumatic principle, necessary to perfect the Bessemer process. I have no doubt Mr. Galloway has made this statement in good faith, and with a kind intention, but I am bound to say that it is completely erroneous, for neither my father nor I myself ever did work out, or even contemplate the working out, of the pneumatic principle, so that no merit is due to either of us on that score, whilst the whole of the credit of working out the pneumatic principle rests with Mr. Bessemer. Mr. Galloway has also been in error in speaking of my partners. I have neither partner nor partners; and as to asking the Bessemer Company to join me, or *vice versa*, I have never entertained such an idea. All I desire is the recognition by that company of my moral claims to recompense for my spiegel-eisen process, of which that company have had, and still have, the full benefit, free of royalty, and which has rendered the pneumatic process successful. I trust that this plain statement, which I am in honour bound to make, will not hurt Mr. Galloway's feelings in any way, especially as I am grateful to him for having spoken on my behalf at Nottingham, where illness prevented me from attending to answer for myself.—*Cheltenham, September 8.*

ROBERT MUSHET.

QUEBRADA LAND, MINING, AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

SIR,—In reply to the letter of "X. Y. Z." I beg to remark that the original share-capital of the company was £70,000, which was subsequently increased by the issue of 6000 shares, intended for Mr. Pittar, on his fulfilling his contract for the construction of the railway, and which now remain at the disposal of the directors. Of the original share-capital only 21 per share has been called-up by the present board of directors, and, judging from the last statement of accounts, the balance in hand can be but small indeed.

As to the issuing of debentures, if "X. Y. Z." will look to the circulars of July 21, furnished to the shareholders, he will observe they were energetically pushed by the manager, but failed, though 10 per cent. was offered, with the option of converting the debentures into original stock. In reference to Preference Shares, I quite agree with the Chairman that "they should be the last resort," and that, happily, the circumstances of the company do not warrant a course so subversive of the original intentions. The scheme now proposed—replacing the original 100 shares with two 50 shares, crediting 31 on each, and paying up the difference by quarterly instalments of 5s. per share, will come much more easily to the shareholders than would the heavy payments under the debenture system. I declined the debentures because I could not afford to pay for them; I shall accept the new shares (should the directors be wise enough to issue them) simply because they are placed within my reach.

A DUBLIN SHAREHOLDER.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT WHEEL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Gresham House, on Wednesday.

Mr. GEORGE NOAKES, F.G.S., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were approved.

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the committee of management, as follows:—

The alarming depression of the metal market at the period of the last general meeting has happily given place to the dawn of brighter prospects. The heavy rates for money which paralysed the commercial enterprise of the country have been reduced, and the operations of commerce expanded; peace established in Europe, the manufacturers renew their works, and the produce of the country is in demand. The value of tin ores has consequently advanced; and, although it may yet be some time before the higher values formerly realised are again obtained, the gradual amelioration now in progress will materially conduce to the greater success of the company. The general prospects of the mine continue to be satisfactory. The changeable nature characteristic of mineral veins occasionally varies the immediate production of the lodes, but the returns have been maintained without diminishing the large amount of tin in the mine. In order to uphold the permanency of this great position, 120 workmen are employed in sinking and driving to open new ground, exclusive of those employed on the slopes; and it may be satisfactory to state that a larger amount of tin ground continues to be opened out than that which is taken away. The produce of the tin stuff varies, but the general average continues to be above the average of the country. The bottom levels of the mine are improved, and the lode at Ivey's shaft indicates a more continued run of tin ground westward, where the permanency of the mine can be best assured.

The long and tedious operation of cutting ground to fix rods and bobs in the 147 fm. level west of Metal, in order to carry the water back in the 174 fm. level, from Metal to Ivey's shaft, is drawing to completion. It is hoped that within another month this important work will be accomplished. Metal shaft may then be cleared and made more accessible for drawing purposes. In the 194, east of Metal shaft, and driving back west from No. 3 winze, on the south part of the lode, the prospects are of a nature to promise important results in the development of the ground below that level. Should the lode hold on as productive as it is at present along the whole line of six winzes, which have been proved rich to this point of intersection, a large extent of available tin ground will speedily be opened out, and should the 242 fm. level, now on the point of being cut, prove also productive, the permanency of the mine will be more firmly assured. The sinking of Edward's shaft has been resumed; the lode is large, and of a most kindly nature. The discovery of a course of tin at this shaft would greatly enhance the value of the property. It is a source of satisfaction to the committee that during the long period in which the tin market has been so unusually depressed the mine has supported its great position, and it is to be hoped that the resources yet undeveloped may lead to still greater results; but, whatever they may be, it will be the earnest endeavour of the committee to preserve the permanency of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN then read the report of the agents, as follows:—

Sept. 17.—Metal engine-shaft is sunk to the 204, and a cross-cut driven north about 4½ fms. towards the lode; the ground is favourable for tin, and we are daily expecting to come on the lode. The lode in the 194 east is small and poor, worth 19¢ per fm. The lode in the 194 west, south part, is 2 feet wide, worth 40¢ per fm. The lode in the 194 west, north part, is small and poor, occasionally a good stone of tin, worth about 10¢ per fm. The lode in the 184 east is about 1 ft. wide, worth 15¢ per fm. The No. 3 winze, in the bottom of this level, is in hard ground, which has contracted the lode and made it poor. The 184 end west has for the last 6 ft. been disordered by the lode being divided into two parts; we have proved the south part the best, and are continuing to drive on it; it is worth at present 25¢ per fm.; we are anticipating a great improvement in the end, from our having a rich lode in a winze sinking in bottom of the 174, a few fathoms below it. The lode in the 174 east is 3 ft. wide, well defined, and worth 15¢ per fm. The lode in No. 4 winze in bottom of the 174, west shaft, is worth 19¢ per fm. The lode in No. 3 winze in bottom of the 184 west from shaft, is worth 50¢ per fm. The lode in No. 4 winze below the 184 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 25¢ per fm. The slopes throughout this part of the mine are looking well. Ivey's shaft is sunk about 9½ fms. below the 174; the lode in the last 6 ft. sinking has much improved, and the ground easier for sinking; we look forward to a further improvement; the lode is now 1 ft. wide, and worth 25¢ per fm.; we shall be prepared to open east and west from shaft about the end of the present month. The lode has also much improved in the 174, west from shaft, now worth 25¢ per fm.; we are also anticipating a further improvement in this end as we progress westward under the dip of tin ground. The lode in the 162, west from shaft, is not yet fully clear of the slide, which in this level has been flatter, and keeps with the lode a far greater distance than in the ends above; the part of the lode we can carry above or south of the slide is very good, and makes the level worth altogether 20¢ per fm. The rise in back of the 174 west is worth 25¢ per fm. The lode and strings of tin in the 162 end west is worth 15¢ per fathom. The slopes in this part of the mine are looking well. Edwards's shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 84; sinking in bottom of the 184, west on the sinking to the level of the 190, west from Ivey's, without being hindered by water. Men are engaged fixing the required launders in the 174 to bring back Metal water; a short time will now be required for its completion. The horizontal rods through the 147 are progressing rapidly. The bob is fixed at Ivey's shaft, and the necessary preparations for fixing the bob at Metal will be commenced in a day or two, and we hope to have them at work in about a fortnight, when we shall immediately commence the clearing up of all the pitwork above the 147 to surface, and disengage surface rock, and prepare the shaft for more efficient drawing; this work we calculate will require about one month to complete, and for that time but little tinstuff can be brought to surface through that shaft, and we shall, therefore, be dependant on Ivey's shaft to draw sufficient stuff to keep up our usual returns, which we fear we shall not be able to do for the time occupied in the repairs, but we do not anticipate that at the end of the quarter we shall fall short of the usual quarter's returns if required. The surface work is also progressing. The new axles will be fixed in a day or two, and the floors commenced to be laid out. The new shafts over stamps and other parts of the dressing-floors are continued daily, and will be all completed before winter sets in. We are glad to say our returns have been continued without much difficulty, and, on the whole, the principal parts of the mine have improved the last fortnight, and from present appearances we are looking forward to a general improvement. All our machinery has been working well, save a casual breakage of chain in Metal shaft; we have replaced it by a new one, and think all

will now go on well. We go with the tin to-morrow.—THOMAS JULIAN, STEPHEN HARRIS, JOHN JAMES.

Sept. 17.—Herewith I hand you my usual report of the surface operations on these mines.—The wet weather of late has somewhat impeded our surface works, but we shall finish the shed over the steam-stamps to-morrow, and, if possible, finish repairing the shed over the mill in the week. Everything is ready for fixing the two south axles, and which we shall do after the tin sale, while the stamps are stopping. We have men engaged levelling the south floors for the strips and boulders. We have commenced to build the brushing-house against the new sampling-house. Woolf's engine, and all the rest of the machinery throughout the mines, is working well. We have had some breakages with the chain at Wheel Metal; we are putting on the new chain this morning, and it seems an extra good one—I hope it will prove so.—G. M. HENTY.

The CHAIRMAN said it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to meet his fellow-shareholders under prospects more propitious than had existed for some considerable time past. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding the late excessive depression—adverted to in the report—Great Wheel Vor had continued to maintain its character, and it was but right the shareholders should know that in sinking this—during the large return of 70 tons of tin per month—the ore could never at any time have been taken away cheaper, although it had grieved him to see so much tin going to market at such an unusually low price. Indeed, had the property been individually his own he should, probably, six months since have returned only just at much tin as would have met the costs, but keeping up the development of the mine to the full. There being, however, a large number of shareholders who, probably, had not looked so closely into the question as himself, some disappointment would have been experienced had dividends been suspended, but at the same time it was incumbent upon those who had the management of a property to do all in their power to preserve its permanency. They had been returning 70 tons per month for a considerable period, amounting during the last two years to 1623 tons, of the value of some thing like the sum of 100,000l.; and not one ton had been taken away which could have been taken away at a cheaper rate. The reason he dwelt upon this was because an opinion had been volunteered by a circular writer—and copies of the circular had been gratuitously forwarded to the shareholders, many of which were sent to him—to the effect that the mine was being fast worked out, that the reserves were being taken away in order to keep up the returns, and that, consequently, it would very soon collapse. The person who proffered that opinion had, probably, a right to do so, but he (the Chairman) had certainly an equal right now to turn round and say—"As you have proffered your opinion, and with it kindly volunteered your advice to the shareholders to dispose of their property, it may be as well for me now to appeal to them, and ask them the value of such an opinion, and how it could be depended upon?" For what would have been the consequence of following such advice? Why, shareholders would have parted with their interest at 18¢ per share, for which if they now wished to sell they could realise 25¢. (Hear, hear.) He could conscientiously tell the shareholders again to-day that in Great Wheel Vor they possessed a good mine, that the reserves had not been diminished, and that the prospects were most encouraging. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean to say that at present the bottom level was as good as the levels above, but they had the prospect of a very extensive run of ground, a large additional amount of reserves, and also an enormous amount of ground yet undeveloped. Therefore, he hoped and trusted that, in spite of the opinions expressed to the contrary, Great Wheel Vor would continue to be prosperous. He was always alive to the uncertainty of mining; and, therefore, when he dwelt upon it, it was not with the view of frightening the shareholders. He believed they had a mine for many years to come. They had had many vicissitudes, as all mines have; such, for example, as some parts of the lode being less rich than others, but they had before them the gratifying fact that the returns were kept up, while the reserves were not diminished. (Hear, hear.) In proof of which he might mention that, taking the value of the tin recovered from the mine during the last three months ending August, and calculating that yet untouched between the two levels at the value of the ore actually sold, the reserves during that period had been increased to the extent of about 50 tons of tin, so that instead of decreasing the reserves had been increased, and so long as they continued to show an improvement in the same direction so long would they continue to maintain a good mine. It might not be without interest were he to mention that during the last two months the mine had produced 70 tons of tin, at an average cost of 31.5¢ per ton, per month, while the average price of driving was about 111.14¢ per fm. The number of hands has been augmented, but some mines during these depressed times—and he much regretted their position—had been compelled to reduce their work operations, while Great Wheel Vor, on the contrary, had been in the fortunate position of having increased the number of workmen there, being at present no less than 120 hands employed underground in opening out new ground and extending the mine. The question of dressing cost was just now exciting a good deal of interest in Cornwall, and he had been naturally anxious, with other mines, to reduce that cost as much as possible. He had, however, upon comparing the cost with that at some of the large tin mines in the county, he found there were two advantages in favour of Great Wheel Vor—the dressing cost was less, and there was less stuff to turn over; but they had the disadvantage of having their stamps some distance from the mine—consequently, the carriage was heavier. The advisability of constructing a tramway had been deliberated upon, but it was found that the outlay and interest thereon would exceed the saving that would be effected. Each ton of stuff cost 75.1¢ to dress, but 40¢ to the bottom of the mine, in order to produce 70 tons of tin, they had to dress 4000 tons of stuff, whereas in Great Wheel Vor, to produce that quantity, they had to dress only 1000 tons. During the last two months, however, the tinstuff had been somewhat poorer, for to return 70 tons of tin they had had to dress 1200 instead of 1000 tons; but there was always some variation going on in the mineral value of lodes. He had been of late a great deal in Cornwall and at the mines, and he had observed with some degree of satisfaction that "the Cornish tin" was not so much in the hands of the few, but in the hands of the many, and also those interested in mines. He thought everyone so interested should avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the mines, and judge for themselves—not that they need go underground, but they could see from the surface works whether the general operations were being carried on properly. It was true that amateur visitors went to the Botalack Mine, royalty having at the example; but a curious circumstance had come to his knowledge, and that was a young lady had had courage sufficient to go to the bottom of Great Wheel Vor. The young person, from London, was informed, had the extraordinary courage last week to descend to the bottom workings of the mine, 294 fms. (224 ft.) below surface, by means of the ordinary ladders, and after going through the various levels, accompanying the agents in their usual inspection, ascended in the same manner, and, as he learnt, almost outstripping the agents. (Hear, hear.) Those interested in the Helston and Godolphin districts would be glad to learn that an effort was being made to get railway accommodation extended from Penryn to Helston, and eventually to Hayle, thereby completing the route. If those concerned in mines in that district were interested in reaching them, they might lend their aid to complete this proposed line. He now came to that which more immediately concerned the shareholders—the present financial position of the company. At the last meeting he stated in reply to a question that the committee would be able to pay a dividend of 10s. per share quarterly, even if tin declined in value to 50¢ per ton; but since that time the average price had, unfortunately, declined below that amount. But before proceeding further he would read the supplemental cash account, made up to the present time, as follows:—

The audited cash account to the 31st July showed—	
Balance in hand	£ 3,390 1 11
Sin since Aug. 23	2554 0 10
Tin sale, Aug. 23	3688 2 6
Ditto, Sept. 18	19 6 6 = 7,233 9 10
Sundries sold, &c.	
Total	£10,623 11 9
And paid—July cost	£2193 12 3
Sundries, postage, &c.	10 0 0 = 2,203 12 3
Balance, cash and bills	£ 8,419 19 6
The actual account stands this day as follows:—	
ASSETS—Balance as above	£ 8,419 19 6
LIABILITIES—August cost, including bills	£2208 14 7
Sundry accounts, salaries, &c.	187 10 0 = 2,396 4 7
Balance in favour this day	£ 6,023 14 11

He (the Chairman) said it afforded him extreme pleasure to state that, notwithstanding the average price of tin during the quarter had not exceeded 49¢ 16s. 6d. per ton, the financial position of the company to-day was better than at the last meeting, and the committee were able to recommend a dividend of 10s. per share, after the payment of which there would be left a surplus balance of 3069s. to be carried forward, which was an increase upon that carried forward at the last meeting. From the prices just telegraphed to him, it appeared there had been an advance in the price of ore of 2¢ per ton, and of white metal of 3¢ per ton, the advantage of which they would realise by their sale to-day. Having stated that he should be glad to afford any further information that shareholders might desire, he moved—"That the accounts of the company to July 31, 1866, having been submitted, examined, and audited, be now passed and allowed; and that the reports now presented be received, printed, and circulated amongst shareholders."

A resolution was then passed to the effect that a dividend of 10s. per 500th share be now declared, payable on and after Sept. 26.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the working expenditure had been reduced? The CHAIRMAN said everything that could be had been done to diminish the cost, but without at all interfering with the efficiency of the operations. As had been already stated, the number of workmen had been increased, and, with regard to those employed, he had always laid down one principle—that a fair day's wages should be paid for a fair day's work, and he should be very sorry to cut them down, for by so doing they would not be able to live so well, the disadvantage of which would be they would not have the stamina to work, and the result would not be so satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)

The committee of management were re-elected; and Mr. George Noakes was unanimously reappointed managing director and Chairman of the company. The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the committee and himself, thanked the shareholders for this renewed mark of confidence. He need hardly say that they were anxious to develop the property to the best possible advantage for many reasons. It was a great source of satisfaction to see the mine prosperous, if for no other reason than that as shareholders they participated in the profits; but, beyond that, he knew the shareholders would believe him when he said that the committee and himself should feel it incumbent by the discharge of their duty to continue to merit the confidence that had been so long reposed in them. Mr. William Montague (professional accountant) was reappointed auditor.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a remark with reference to the probable further advance in the price of tin, stated that in 1860 the produce of tin ores in Cornwall was only 9732 tons, but in 1865 it had increased to 15,684 tons, which, with the increase in imports, told them pretty plainly—together with other contingent circumstances—why tin had gone down in value. As it was evident the imports were decreasing, and as the great depression which had pervaded Cornwall had caused the stoppage of a large number of tin mines, so the produce from Cornwall would also be lessened; and, besides that, what he believed was the fact, there was an increased demand for the tin-plate workers were full of orders. Taking all these facts into consideration, and looking at the great expansion of commerce upon a more healthy footing, he thought there were substantial grounds for believing that better prices were likely to result.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman for the full and satis-

factory explanation he had given of the position and prospects of the mine, the proceedings terminated.

CAPULA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Guildhall Coffee-house, on Tuesday.—MR. SANKEY in the chair.

Mr. GEORGE F. SMITH (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, which was as follows:—"To take into consideration whether it be expedient to carry out the proposals contained in the circular accompanying the call letter, and in the event of such proposals not receiving the approval of the meeting, to consider the propriety of cancelling the call just made, or of reducing it to such an amount as may be necessary to carry out the arrangements that may be agreed upon."

The circular (above referred to), which was really a report from Mr. Chynoweth, was as follows:—"I believe that the operations will eventually warrant the perseverance that is so essential to the enterprise, as the lode in this part of the mine, to which the works are chiefly confined, has a continuous run of ore 14 in. wide, a third part of which is very rich, and contains a considerable quantity of native silver. An improvement has lately taken place in the rise; the ore part of the lode at this point varies from 6 to 12 inches, and yields ore of a remunerative class. When the La Bomba shaft is sunk down to men to open out this important section of the mine, where a considerable quantity of ore is supposed to exist. Next month two tortas will be in process of reduction, but unfortunately, as we are dependant on the reduction works of San Pascual hacienda, where the loss of silver and expense of manipulation are great, we cannot derive the benefit that would otherwise accrue if we had the means of reducing the ore on our own account. I have, therefore, suggested to Capt. Paul the desirability of erecting a water-wheel to work stamps and four barrels by way of forming a nucleus for a hacienda, which can be extended piece-meal to suit circumstances; his estimate to do this is £5000. I shall endeavour to have this plan carried out, which I presume will meet with the concurrence of my colleagues, who must bear in mind that we shall have to call upon the shareholders for pecuniary assistance to effect this object. Regarding steam power for Capula, Captain Paul's opinion is that it would only be losing time to erect an engine of less power than a 30-hp. cylinder; he is persuaded that the mine is worthy of it; the expense will be somewhat heavy, as the landing expenses and freight from the coast to the mine will not be more than 40¢ per ton; in addition to this an outlay of 500¢ will be entailed, to make the road to the mine passable for machinery, and the cost of erection not less than 2000¢. The working cost of the engine will be more economical than that of animal power, as there is fuel on the spot, whilst fodder is very dear and scarce, so much so that it has been impossible to keep the horse-engine in regular work, which adds to the difficulties and complicates the explorations in the adit level upwards, which is a drawback we shall always be subject to, until steam power is available."

The CHAIRMAN said that in pursuance of the requisition presented to the directors, the present meeting had been convened, although they neither admitted the propriety nor the legality of the meeting to pass any resolution affecting the call made; therefore, if put it would be without prejudice, and if passed the directors would not be bound to consider the propriety of adopting its recommendations. That was the course considered by the legal adviser as a precautionary measure, but the board had no reason whatever to anticipate that any resolution would be submitted contrary to the will of the company. The directors had availed themselves of the present opportunity to call an ordinary general meeting, which they had had in contemplation for some time past, for electing additional directors. There appearing to be but little likelihood that Mr. Chynoweth would return to England for some two or three years, while the operations of the mine were in progress, upon which the extraordinary meeting had been called, as no doubt one or more of the requisitionists would fully explain the grounds whereon the proposals then put forward were based, yet he might mention that there appeared to be at least a partial misapprehension relative to the statement made in the latter part of Mr. Chynoweth's letter, from which it seemed to be supposed that the call just made was to purchase the steam-power of which Mr. Chynoweth spoke. Had the requisitionists gone more carefully into that question they would have seen that the expense would be considerably more than the call would produce. In addition to which the directors would not for one moment have thought of investing capital in a steam-engine, without first having taken the opinion of the shareholders. He could not help referring to the fact that the shareholders who attended the last meeting—some of whom were now the requisitionists—indicated that the directors had been too sparing with the company's capital, and yet now they were proposing "to consider the propriety of cancelling the call just made, or of reducing it to such an amount that may be necessary to carry out the arrangements that may be agreed upon."

Mr. SWAFFIELD, as the originator of the requisition, thought it would be well for him to state the reasons that had led him to the conclusion the directors were acting rather hastily in a most important matter. He quite admitted the suggestions of the captain at the mine were well worthy of consideration, but he thought when such a large outlay was involved there should not be any undue haste. From the circular sent to the shareholders, he thought the call was intended for the purchase and erection of barrels and of a 30-hp. steam-engine; but from the explanations of the Chairman, it would appear that it was required for the present purposes of the company. As the quantity of ore in the present raised was not very large, and could not be until the level was communicated with the shaft, the question of the erection of a steam-engine could be deferred until the raisings were larger, and the requirements really ascertained. Another point of importance was the character of the engine to be erected. Capt. Paul appeared to be bent upon a 30-in. cylinder-engine, such as was used in Cornwall, but anyone who knew anything of the improvement in engines would know that an engine fully as effective, and much more portable, could now be purchased at a much less cost—such a one as that referred to by Mr. Phillips at the last meeting, a small high-pressure engine, which would do all the work required. The present workings did not require it, because two of the most important were drained by the deep adit, and from which the shareholders had reason to expect some good profits would be realised as soon as the necessary communication was effected. He need hardly say that he had the greatest possible respect for the directors, and he trusted some suitable additions would be made to the board, which would tend to allay any little feeling of insecurity that might have arisen.—A SHAREHOLDER enquired if Mr. Chynoweth was still a director? The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, and stated that the Articles of Association prescribed that there should be seven, which left a vacancy for two, exclusive of Mr. Chynoweth.

Mr. SWAFFIELD said that the directors knew perfectly well that the resolution he was about to propose was not in any way antagonistic to them, and, therefore, he should have no hesitation in proposing the following:—"That this meeting be of opinion that in the present state of the capital account of the company it is highly important that a judicious economy should be exercised; having, however, considered Capt. Paul's proposals, it will sanction the erection of the reduction establishment, if on completing the communication between the Esperanza level and La Bomba shaft the quantity of ore then discovered be sufficient in the estimation of the directors to warrant the outlay. But the meeting is of opinion that it would be incurring an unnecessary expense to purchase and erect a 30-in. cylinder condensing engine, as recommended by Captain Paul, believing that a small high-pressure portable engine would answer every purpose, should the directors consider it desirable to send out a small engine, as described, the meeting authorises them to do so."—Mr. C. MORRIS seconded the proposition.

A SHAREHOLDER thought that no engine would be required until the mine was so developed that the quantity of ore could be ascertained.

Mr. SWAFFIELD stated that Mr. Bramwell—one of the first engineers of the day—recommended a small high-pressure portable engine, the total cost of which, including freight to the mine, would not exceed 700¢.

A SHAREHOLDER had understood that all portable engines, when used for mining purposes, had proved failures, while the cost of fuel was about double that of the ordinary Cornish engine.

Mr. J. PHILLIPS said that shareholders must not act inconsistently with what they had done at a former meeting. It must be recollected that some six months since the directors were somewhat blamed for having been rather too chary with the company's capital. Therefore, they must take care that what they did now was not inconsistent with their former proceedings. While he (Mr. Phillips) agreed with some of the remarks made by Mr. Swaffield, there was a great deal with which he altogether disagreed. For instance, Mr. Phillips could not see how the directors could have done without a call, and he made that statement from an account he had seen that morning. At the time the directors sent out the last remittance of 1000¢ to Mexico the company was in debt some 700¢, and another 1000¢ would have to be sent out in December. If the company's credit was good in Mexico the agent there could draw bills, which could be negotiated; but as it was there were four months lost, as it were, while the money was being transmitted between here and the mines; and were it otherwise, the present call would not be required for four months. He need hardly say that economy did not always consist in saving money, and especially in mining. Money might be saved, and yet it might be very bad economy, for the mine might be starved, and the works, which might be otherwise productive, were rendered profitless. From the indications presented, he was convinced—as far as he could be convinced in mining—that the Capula would be a very productive mine, and that from the shallow levels. He did not recollect whether Mr. Chynoweth had actually agreed to rent a hacienda; but if he had, he (Mr. Phillips) thought it would be very desirable to go on with the erection of the four barrels, as the nucleus of a hacienda of their own. He strongly advocated the barrel process for many reasons, and one was that the silver was extracted in 24 hours instead of 30, 40, or 50 days. He could hardly imagine that either Mr. Chynoweth or Capt. Paul would advise the erection of four barrels if there was not sufficient ore coming forward to keep them in full operation. As regards the engine, he might mention that he held in his hand an estimate drawn out by a gentleman of great experience in mining, and who had had much to do with engines of all kinds. The cost of an ordinary 32-in. condensing engine was put down at the low cost of 800¢, and including a 10-ton boiler, 1000¢, while the freight down to the mines would be 1800¢, making total cost 2900¢, or, in round numbers, 3000¢. In addition to that there would be the expense of the repair of the road, which would cost 500¢. But a double-acting high-pressure horizontal 16-in. cylinder engine (which was rather larger than that which he proposed at a former meeting) would give the same power as a 30-in. condenser, and weigh only 8 tons, and could be delivered anywhere at London or Liverpool for 2100¢; a combination would cost 2000¢, and the advantage of which would be that a steam-boller would be required to be enlarged or contracted, each tube giving one horse power. The freight of (say) 14 tons, at 40¢ per ton, would amount to 560¢,—so that its total cost up to the mines would be 1670¢, as against 3000¢. Another advantage was that the latter could be sent out immediately, and erected at the mine before the wet season sets in. As he had already said, he had great confidence in the success of the mine, if it be properly carried out; he was very much averse to starving the concern, and he did hope the shareholders would support the directors in the question of calls. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DAVIS wished to know if it had been fully ascertained that the same proportion of silver was extracted by the barrel as by the amalgamation process? Mr. PHILLIPS said that, so far as experience went, a greater amount of silver was obtained. Some ores were better adapted for it than others; but there could be no doubt that the Capula ores were eminently adapted to that particular process. Another advantage it possessed was that the loss of quicksilver was considerably lessened.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated that during the six months end-

ing June the expenditure amounted to \$1561, or about \$500 per month. Mr. C. Hill said the principal question seemed to be whether it was desirable to send a large or small engine, and he thought that could be more satisfactorily settled by the directors, the more especially as he had understood the board was to be strengthened by one or two gentlemen who have had considerable experience in Mexican mining.

Mr. TWEEDY was fully convinced that matter could be safely left in the hands of the directors. Acting as he did for the original owner of the mine, he could entirely endorse all that Mr. Phillips had said as to the value of the property. He (Mr. Tweedy) believed by proper working—but not by starving—it would amply remunerate the shareholders. He then proceeded to read some extracts from a letter received from Dr. Chester—the original proprietor—which stated that the mine had not been managed as it should have been, but that since Capt. Paul had been appointed manager there had been more progress made in six months than in the previous three years. The fact was also mentioned that ore had been taken from the end further west than where the rise was commenced, and which was as much as 1500 yards. The vein in some places was a finger wide of native silver. He (Mr. Tweedy) was very glad to hear that Mr. Phillips was about to become a director, for few men knew more of Mexican mining.

After some further discussion the resolution was withdrawn, the question of the engine being left in the hands of the directors. Messrs. John Phillips and Van Weede were elected directors, and Messrs. Swaffield and March auditors. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, which concluded the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been moderately active during the week, and a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted. Several shares showed a tendency to decline, which, after some slight fluctuations, left off firmer, at improved prices. Both copper and tin have advanced this week, consequently a further improvement in the share market may be calculated upon.

CLIFFORDS have varied, but left off firmer. WHEAL BASSETT have been enquired for. EAST BASSETT have been in good demand, at improved rates. WHEAL BULLER have been sought for, at fair market prices. SOUTH FRANCES shares have been in fair request, and several transactions reported. GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN have been freely dealt in, at advanced figures. EAST CARN BRAS has been in good demand, at improved rates, but have since been offered at lower prices. TINCROFTS have changed hands at fair market prices. WEST CHIVERTON are slightly lower, and rather quiet. CHIVERTON MOORS have been freely dealt in, at higher prices. CHIVERTON are rather quiet at present. CARN CAMBORNE and SOUTH CONDURROW have been in request. EAST GRENVILLE and WHEAL GRENVILLE have been dealt in, at improved rates. TRESAVAX shares are also in request. GREAT LAXEY have changed hands at improved prices, and are left off firmer. CALDECK FIELDS have been dealt in, and freely enquired for at buyers' prices. NORTH TRESKERBY has fluctuated, but left off firm. NORTH ROSKREWS have been sought for, at nominal prices. GREAT RETAL have been quoted lower, and are rather quiet.

GREAT VORS have changed hands, and in fair request. EAST LOVELLS are in better demand, at higher figures. GREAT WHEAL FORTUNES are sought for at buyers' prices. PRINCE OF WALES shares are active, and offered at lower rates. EAST ROSKREWS have been in better request, and at higher rates. EAST CARADONS have been enquired for, at nominal prices. EAST CARADONS have been dealt in, but prices have varied. MARKE VALLEYS are firmer, and in better request. WEST CARADONS have been freely dealt in, at advanced rates. DRAKE WALLS are rather quiet, at present quotations. PRINCE OF WALES shares have changed hands freely, at improved figures. EAST RUSSELLS are enquired for, and are slightly firmer. CREBOR shares are quiet, but find buyers at lower rates.

EAST CARADON.—No change has taken place since last noticed, the several ends maintaining the same value as then. There is a good lode in the 90 east, and the counter, and in the 70 east on the south lode, where they are only driving on the south portion, which is worth full 15l. per fm.

DEVON WHEAL LOPES.—The water has been drained sufficiently deep to enable a partial examination of the lode in the 50, which has been accomplished by a passage through the winze below the 30, communicating with the 50. The lode in the winze is represented as a very fine-looking lode, composed of quartz and mudstone, with spots of copper and blende ores. The 50 has been seen for about 30 fms. east, and where it can be fairly examined is represented as one of the "best-looking and most promising lodes seen" by the agent "for some time past," and he asserts that it only requires an effectual trial to render the mine a valuable property.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—The prospects here are of the most inviting character, and command considerable attention. Indeed, there is little or no doubt but it will prove ultimately as important as its neighbour, as the 50 continues to open out well, the lode east being worth 40l. per fm., and west 25l., and the development of the 50 is watched with deep interest, although there appears no doubt as to the result.

PENHALE AND LOMAX.—The shaft is now drained below the 50, and the lode is represented to be of the most favourable character. Several pitches have been set on tribute, at prices which will enable the men to get good wages. The lift for dropping to the 70 is completed, and it is expected that in another week the level will be in fork, and many pitches granted.

EAST POOL.—It is reported that a very rich lode has been cut in the 170 cross cut, east of engine-shaft; the lode has been opened only sufficient to testify that it is highly productive so far as seen. WHEAL AGAR: The prospects here are considerably improved by the development of East Pool, and the improvement in the 170 has created an additional stir for these shares. There appears little or doubt but this mine will ultimately share in the prosperity of its neighbour.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN is looking far more favourable than for some time past. The shaft is down to within a few feet of the 120, from whence the purpose driving west, with a view of meeting the junction, where important results are anticipated. The opening up of the 84 and 72 is watched with interest, there being two or three important points coming off, from whence great results are expected, whilst the general prospects of the mine have also very much improved.

PENHALE AND LOMAX.—The lode in the 130 west, and the slope in the back, containing worth together 50l. per fm. for the portion seen, which is not more than half the size of the lode. Indeed, the entire width has not yet been seen. The 120 west, and the winze below, are valued at 27l. per fathom. In the 90, north of Cobler's, they have intersected a lode of a most promising character, yielding good work for tin, but its full value cannot be ascertained, having only gone into it about 1 ft. The lode in Cobler's shaft is valued at 18l. per fathom; so, with other improvements, the mines are in a very encouraging position.

ROSEBANK UNITED is reported to have much improved in two or three important places, especially at the engine-shaft, where there should be a good lode, which is improving as progress is being made; and the 80 is also looking much better, and, no doubt, will continue to improve as the end approaches the rich lode gone down from the 70, and where they had a long run of good ore ground.

PROSPER UNITED.—Although the deeper levels at the present time are not so productive as desired, the mine generally opens out very promising, and the returns of both copper and tin have steadily improved in quantity. The average workings are about 300 tons of copper and 12 tons of black tin per month, which, with the recent advance in prices, leaves the mine in a profitable position. Consequently, a further advance upon the present standard, with the anticipated discoveries, will put the mine in a favourable and profitable state.

SPEARNE MOOR.—The prospects here have much improved by the advance in the price of tin; their last sale realised 4l. 5s. per ton above the average of the previous sales. The several ends and slopes in the diagonal and flat-roof shafts are worked to a small profit. The loss on the last quarter was about 65l., and they are selling about 25 tons of black tin per quarter, consequently the current quarter is likely to pay expenses, in consequence of the abandonment of Spearne Consols by the present company. It was resolved at the recent meeting to purchase the mine, engines, and materials, and work the two mines conjointly. The adoption of this measure will prove very advantageous to Spearne Moor, inasmuch as a profitable part of that mine has been worked to its western boundary on Spearne Moor lode, and the Spearne Moor ends are nearing the eastern boundary, so that both mines being worked under the same management will in all probability prove highly beneficial.

CALDECK FIELDS.—The mine has a very important improvement in the 30 west, where the lode is producing splendid rocks of lead ore. The several ends in the 80 and 90 are of the same character and value as last noticed, yielding 3 tons of lead per fm.; 50 tons of lead have been sold this week, and as the crusher is repaired, and in full operation, the next sale will, in all probability, be about five or six weeks from the present time, when from 75 to 80 tons are expected to be ready.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE.—The market has been moderately active during the past week, with a fair demand for several mines, including Clifford, Prince of Wales, North Trekerby, Tincroft, Caldeck Fells, West Caradon, Tresevan, Chiverton, and others. The rise in WEST CARADON shares during the past few weeks has been considerable, although, judging from several very important points to come off in this mine, I shall not be surprised to see the shares very much higher than they are now. There are only 1024 shares in the mine, and many of the present shareholders paid a very high price for their shares when the mine was paying good dividends, and are holding on still with the expectation of again seeing West Caradon one of the most important copper mines in Cornwall. No one who is at all acquainted with the position of this mine will consider it an unreasonable expectation, seeing the extent of ground yet unexplored, and the chances of rich discoveries of ore in some of the side lodes that have yet to be intersected. The machinery of the most complete and ample character for many years to come, and the mine is almost self-sustaining now, from the returns of ore that are being made. I would suggest to anyone having a little capital to spare the propriety of buying a few West Caradon shares. CALDECK FIELDS has now commenced to make regular returns of lead. To the most unpractised eye, a visit to this splendid mine would scarcely fail to convince them of the absolute certainty that it presents of becoming a very important and highly remunerative property to the shareholders in a very short time. I shall, I am sure, not be considered inconsistent in writing again in favour of EAST LOVELL. It is opening well, probably second to no tin mine in Cornwall. Those who have been pleased to adopt the opinions I have constantly urged respecting this mine during the past few months can now realise outlay in mining property. As an instance of the great profits to be secured by a judicious outlay in mining property, I would just mention that upon the outlay of some 300l. could at this moment be realised with the least difficulty. This profit will, in all probability, grow into a much larger one before the end of the present year. There are similar chances of profit even now, by a similar outlay in West Caradon, but no time should be lost.

Then with regard to TRESAVAN AND TRETHART MINE: looking at the small number of shares into which it is divided (501), the excellent management, and comparative freedom from calls—as the mine is almost self-sustaining—copper, I most unhesitatingly say that there is scarcely a mine in the list that presents a more favourable opportunity for anyone to lay out a little money than that will not bear any comparison in real value, either present or prospective, with Tresevan, although only standing at a market value of about 3500l. to 4000l. merely because it has not yet become what is termed a market mine. The advance in the price of CHONTALS shares is no more than what I quite antici-

ated. There may be fluctuations in the shares, but as sure as I am writing these few observations the Chontales Company is destined to become one of the most important and profitable gold mining companies in the world, and whoever can afford to add to his wealth by the purchase of gold mining property, a few months will witness a substantial earnest of the opinion I express. The next mail, about the middle of October, will in all probability bring the first of a constant succession of remittances of gold. The manager, Capt. Paul, is as sanguine as ever of confirming all he has said as to the large profit the mines will yield when in full operation. He has given the most substantial proofs of the opinion he entertains of their value, of which the general public are not aware. The fully paid ordinary shares, and also the fully paid royalty shares, demand, as they will attain a much higher price. WEST CHIVERTON shares are firmer. I have good reasons for saying these shares are a splendid investment. In a few months hence they will not easily be bought at anything like the present current price.

From Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN.—It has been wisely ordained that we shall not look into futurity. All our prognostications, therefore, are but surmises, and may or may not come to pass. Granted. We do not profess to be able to look further through the bowels of the earth than other mortals; but if our suppositions are grounded on a good basis, and the reasons given for such, we can then leave them to the understandings of others, who can follow our advice or otherwise. In consequence of our remarks which were lately published in the *Western Morning News*, &c., it has been very rightly observed that it is no occasion to revert to the imprudently paid price of the money for these alone are good reasons for advising capitalists to turn their attention to our home producing mines as an investment. The first we wish to draw special attention to is EAST WHEAL BASSETT (Redruth, Cornwall), in 512 shares, which, on an outlay of 15,104l., has returned 64,512l. to its fortunate shareholders. The last dividend was paid in November, 1864, when the mine was selling for 25,600l. Its present market value is 11,520l., or 22½ per share; and, taking into consideration that in the bottom of the 120 fathom level they went over 40 fathoms of ore ground, and that it is intended to commence driving the 130 west in about a month's time, there is every reasonable ground to expect that a course of ore may be met with, which we need scarcely say would materially enhance the value of the shares. The next mine is WHEAL BULLER, which, on an outlay of 5l. per 64th share, divided a profit of 243,392l., since which the shares have been increased to 512, and 998½ called-up. The mine has lately very much improved, the 80, east of Stephen's shaft, being valued at 80l. per fm. for tin, and the total value of the various points of ore that has been found at West Seton, and is, in fact, the western part of that set; it is in 400 shares, and 53l. 15s. per share has been called-up. It is reported by the first authority in the county that progress is being made here very satisfactorily, and a great feature at present is that in the bottom of the shaft the lode has fallen in with the elvan; and, when they have driven through it, it is expected the lode will be found greatly enriched, as was the case with its rich neighbour under similar circumstances. WEST CHIVERTON, in 3000 shares, is one of the greatest successes ever known, as during the comparatively short period they have been working they have returned 137,756d. per share to the shareholders. They have efficient machinery, a large reserve fund in hand, the discoveries of lead are increasing, and it is believed the dividends will be regular and long continued. As an investment, to return about 15 per cent., nothing could be more eligible. CHIVERTON MOOR, which commenced working in 1863, is, we are told, steadily improving, and the situation of this property alone is sufficient inducement to hold a few shares, the price still being small. The last mine which we have space to mention this week is WEST CARADON, situated at St. Cleer, in 1024 shares, which has paid large dividends to its shareholders; the last was in 1862, since which about 9l. per share has been called-up, and great progress has been made in extending levels, sinking shafts, &c. Several very important points are shortly expected to come off here, and the sum of two guineas would be well spent in having this mine inspected, if anyone prefers their own agent's report; but we shall be happy to show ours to those desirous of seeing it. We warned shareholders in our remarks last week to look before parting with their shares at the first blush of a report, and we now give our reasons. The demand for good progressive mine shares is undoubtedly increasing, and the whole catalogue of mines has been so sifted by the terribly adverse times they have lately experienced, that those which have stood the test may fairly be expected to be rapidly advanced, now that the cloud has passed, and their products can be sold at remunerative prices. In conclusion, we take this opportunity of mentioning an investment which we believe will take a very high place among good dividend-paying properties. THE FINISBURY PARK ESTATE AND BRACKENHURST COALMINE COMPANY, the prospectus of which will be found on page 514, we can now guarantee a few shares at par; but as they are being rapidly absorbed, an early application is desirable. The advantage this investment possesses over any others situated in Australia, or other distant place, is that you can go to and inspect the property in half an hour from the Bank for 4d.

From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS.—The activity exhibited in mining circles this week has been gratifying. Steady progress is everywhere observable. CARN CAMBORNE shares are held in high estimation, and EAST CARADON holders are very hopeful. WEST CARADON shares have had a good rise, and CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED shares exhibit firmness. SOUTH CALLINGTON shares find buyers, and for the very good reason that as an investment it is likely to do well, and a quick rise is not improbable. STRAY PARK does not need the praise of any, and COOK'S KRECHERS is best held in the hands of the West Country shares have been in much demand, and rather difficult to get. GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN shares have been in much favour, and DEVON GREAT CONSOLS are "looking up." CUDRA shares have been creditably taken, as sellers have come forward, and the supply is exhausted at anything under 15s. DALE shares have been in demand, and orders have been fairly executed. THE PRINCE OF WALES MINE has spun out a fair life in public, and is creditably settling down to a promising position in private. Gold mining shares have been in demand, but, as far as these are concerned, the public wear weary supporters. There is, however, a limit to all supplies. TRESAVAN shares are very creditably held, and shares difficult to obtain, except at high rates. CHIVERTON MOOR shares stand well in the London and Cornish markets. GREAT NORTH LAXEY shares are quiet for the present. DOLOCOATH shareholders are revived, because of the improved state of the tin market. ST. DAY UNITED shares should not be despised at present prices. People say, and with great reason, that it is only a question of time with WEST CONDURROW. WEST SHARP TON should be carefully watched, much might be made out of an investment here. The directors of the GOTHIC MINE are literally full of hope, and are freely giving invitations to go and see for themselves. What a comfort it is to be able to go and see for yourself.

From Mr. R. EMERSON.—Briefly I referred to my connection with and knowledge of the DEVON GREAT CONSOLS in years gone by, and to-day I know of no better investment than this good old standard mine. The shares, in fact, it is true, to a very considerable sum, and they are out of the reach of men of moderate means; and it is, therefore, essential, if I wish to keep my connection together, that I should accommodate myself to circumstances, and look out something more in proportion to the wants of ordinary investors. This I endeavour to do, bearing in mind that it is not essential for my credit that I should be backed up by flaming reports or exaggerated statements. I have taken some notice of DALE MINE, and I refer with pleasure to the result of an inspection, for the purpose of impressing of truth and sincerity. Certainly, at 4s., these shares are desirable, considering especially that there is no liability. Its approximation to Old Eton, one of the richest copper mines England has ever produced, must never be overlooked. GREAT WHEAL VOR is a mine that will yet confound her enemies and astonish her friends; and the straightforward management here should encourage all engaged in mining pursuits—for "Honesty is the best policy." Little or nothing is heard concerning SITHNEY WHEAL METAL. Why is this? Some mining shares which have recently advanced should be sold. Something thus since a mine known by the name of SOUTH CALDECK FIELDS has been lately brought before the public. The company, composed of substantial and able shareholders, has been quietly going on for some time past, and now it appears as if a very important change in the company's affairs is imminent. Should success attend the efforts now being put forth, a considerable rise will be the result. The mine is only divided into 1024 shares, upon which there has been 5l. 12s. 6d. per share paid. The stock finds buyers at 17s. 6d., and sellers at 22s. 6d.—a ridiculous price for one of the most promising affairs of the day.

From Mr. F. W. MANSELL.—During the week a good and steady business in British mine shares may be recorded, and the market generally shows a firmer and better appearance than for many months past. The discriminating public are now becoming alive to the fact that this class of security offers a safer and better channel for the employment of capital, and a far better chance for the realisation of profits than most of the other securities so lately introduced, which called upon the unfortunate investors who embarked in them for large sums of money, the greater part of which is absorbed by the promoters, and the remainder recklessly squandered in worthless securities. With the present price for copper and tin (in the former the standard advanced 1l. on Thursday, and tin is reported to have risen 3l.) many mines will work to a profit, which before it was impossible to do. It only requires judgment in the selection to realise large sums of money in a very short period. Such a mine as NORTH TRESEVAN is specially benefited by the advance. I have much pleasure in informing my friends that this property bids fair to be a paying place in the Dividend List before long. Having watched this mine for a long time past, I have no hesitation in saying there is not another in the county offers better chances of success. There are certain points to come off of little dreamt of by many, which before the end of October may send the shares to a very high figure. NORTH DOWNS have been in demand, and at present price are cheap. A call of 5s. was made, which cleared off all liabilities. The lode in the back of the 50 is reported worth 15l., and the ends in the aggregate are worth 100l. There are many mines without the limits of the standard advanced 1l. the price these are quoted. At GREAT WHEAL VOR meeting a 10s. dividend was declared, and a balance of over 3000l. carried to next account. WEST CARADON, Buller, Prince of Wales, East Lovell, Clifford, North Trekerby, Grambler, South Frances, and East Basset have been the principal shares in demand, and have advanced in price. The advices from Cornwall are of a much more cheering character, and with a further rise in metals (which is almost certain) I look for a large business in mines for some time to come.

A UNIQUE SPECIMEN.—M. Valiant, a gentleman who has collected a very fine cabinet of minerals on this coast, a few days since exhibited to us the most unique specimen we ever saw, though we have spent many weeks examining the cabinets of minerals at Paris, London, and Washington. It consists of a mass of calc spar, a crystallised variety of carbonate of lime, about 6in. long, by 3in. wide, and 2in. thick, in which are dark layers of malachite, or carbonate of copper, while over its surface are masses of native copper, gold, and silver in crystals. The gold by assay is found to contain a slight alloy of silver. The malachite is very rich in gold, while the copper is absolutely pure. There is not a particle of quartz in the specimen, which altogether is invaluable as a mineral curiosity. If any person knows where such specimens may be found,

they are more valuable than the same weight in gold. M. Valiant has refused \$150 for that to which we refer.—*San Francisco Miner*.

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

THE BAND OF HOPE GOLD MINING COMPANY, one of the richest in the world, has been at work about two years, and has raised about 3½ tons of gold, realising 361,402l. 8s. 5d. The dividends for the last half-year are about 50 per cent. on the nominal capital; about 65,000l. has been divided, while the working expenses were about 40,000l.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

KAPUNDA.—The quantity of ores raised in May was 228 tons, of 19½ per cent. average produce, equal to 46½ tons of pure copper. The quantity raised in June was estimated at about 290 tons. Since the date of last advices 53 tons of copper had been shipped.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER.—(Adelaide, July 27): No. 1 furnace is now at work, and No. 2 I expect to have at work within three weeks from date. With the two furnaces I hope to make about 8 tons of copper weekly, and shall meet set on with the third furnace. I have engaged freight for about 2½ tons of ore, of from 35 to 56 per cent., and intend adding to this about 40 tons of copper. Captain Anthony reports, July 14—"Blinnam Mine: The lode in the bottom of the 10 fm. level, north of No. 4 shaft, is still holding good, and is now 9 ft. wide, producing 22 tons of ore per fathom, of 15 per cent. Upwards of 1000 tons of firewood of good quality have been delivered at the smelting-works, and I hope to make good and steady returns of metal."

WORTHING.—The Bremer Mine continues satisfactory, considering the low price of copper, the quantity of regulus made during the month having been 57 tons, and the ores raised 300 tons. The regulus sold to the English and Australian Copper Companies in the month realised 2987l. 17s. 9d., and the expenses for the like period were 1573l. 7s. 10d. The ground has improved for sinking in Legg's engine-shaft, and the colonial committee and Capt. Prisk are most sanguine of another rich lode coming into the shaft, as strings of rich sulphurets were passing through it, and water boiling up from the bottom of the shaft. Quantity of regulus on hand, 19 tons.

YORKE PENINSULA.—The directors have advices from the committee of inspection at Adelaide, dated July 27, with a report from the Kurilla Mine to the 23d. The Chairman and another member of the committee had visited the mine, taking with them Captain Debiele, of the Mount Mines, to inspect and report upon the Kurilla. The following is an extract from Captain Debiele's report:—"The 25 fm. level has been extended east about 50 fathoms; the first 10 or 11 fms. from the shaft the lode is about 1½ ft. wide; from this place the lode opens for 7 or 8 fms. long, the widest part being 7½ ft., composed of rich yellow ore coated black, grey and black ore, quartz, feldspar, carbonate of lime, and mundle. The lode at this spot is very promising to become rich in depth, showing such a decided improvement on the 15 fm. level. At the Wallaroo Mines the courses of ore all dip west; the ore that has been found at Kurilla dips in the same direction." Captain Semmens reports:—"Last month I gave 20l. per fathom for driving. The ground has so much improved that I am giving 12l. per fathom for driving this month. This is a very favourable indication in respect to the lode making copper at the point (where the winze is being sunk from the 25) I have mentioned in my former reports. I do not see that we can work with more economy and carry on operations to advantage; there is no doubt on my mind but that we shall have a good mine, there is every indication of it at present, and we can only observe:—When the captains returned from underground they brought with them a kibble of ore taken from the winze at the 25 fm. level, one stone of which weighed 2 cwt., they also brought some pieces of ore from the end of the 35 fm. level; all this ore we had bagged and brought with us. The kibble of ore from the winze between the 25 and 35 fm. levels, which was brought by the committee, is put into a cask directed to yourself, and will be forwarded by first opportunity, of which I will advise you. A stone taken by the committee as a fair sample of the kibbles assayed, and found to contain 22½ per cent. for copper."

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—The quantity of coal at Kooragang was 1089 tons, at Kapunda 450 tons, and at Port Adelaide 1357 tons. The furnaces at Kooragang were still out for stock-taking. The shipments of copper advised by last mail had been increased by 50 or 60 tons.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—Mr. Bland, (Clunes, July 26): Quartz crushed, 4577 tons; quantity of gold obtained, 911 ozs. 9 dwts.; average per ton, 3 dwts. 17½ grains; receipts, 3490l.; payments, 4285l.; loss, 749l. Port Phillip Company's proportion, 566l. 13s. 11d. This return is only favourable in one respect, as showing the reduced cost of working. The total expenditure for the month amounted to 17s. 6d. per ton. Two years since the mine manager informed me that the cost of raising the quartz alone would exceed this. The board will observe that the return that the quartz has during the past month has been 12½ tons of gold, giving a general average of 17s. 6d. per ton. We have been sampling the mine very extensively, with the far-acting factory result that it has enabled us to suspend working a good many of the poorest stations, and I am happy to say that the yield has since greatly improved, and I hope that we may now get on better. Three weeks' return for July:—Quantity of quartz crushed, 3692 tons; quantity of gold obtained, 1090 ozs. 3 dwts. 12 grains; yield per ton, 5 dwts. 22 grains. All the machinery is working very well, with only the usual interruptions for repairs.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—The directors have received advices from the superintendent at Sydney, dated July 23, with a report from Lambton Colliery to the 20th. The sales of coal for June were 12,203 tons, making a total for the half-year ending June 30 of 72,220 tons. The superintendent, Mr. Morehead, observes:—"It is gratifying to us all to find Lambton and its produce thoroughly maintaining their character with purchasers in all quarters where the coal has become known."

FORTUNE COPPER (W.A.).—Mr. Lionel Samson and Capt. Penberthy write:—"We have dressed this month (July) 6 tons of copper ore, and 80 tons of lead ore."

CADIANGULLONG COPPER.—The directors have advices from Sydney, dated July 23, with reports from the copper mines and smelting-works to the 19th.—Copper Mines: During the month there were sampled 108½ tons of ore, of a quality ranging from 10 to 21½ per cent. for copper, average 12½ per cent., and yielding by assay 12½ tons of fine copper. There were at 200 tons of ore, 17½ per cent. ore raised and dressed, but not included in the month's sampling. The month's sampling was below the average, owing to the crushing-machine requiring to be stopped a short time for repairs. The following is from Captain Holman's report:—"An additional shipment of 8 tons of fine copper, per *Lady Bowen*, (making altogether 34 tons by that vessel) has been made. There were 5 tons more in store at Sydney, 14½ tons at the works, 34 tons nearly completed, besides a further quantity in preparation. Ore on hand, 177 tons; wood, 150 tons, with a large quantity ready in the bush to be brought in."

STATE OF THE MINING DISTRICTS.—The price of tin for the past week has not undergone any change as far as the price paid to the miner is concerned, although in foreign tin as well as English block tin the market has been dull. Still the prospects for our tin-producing mines are viewed favourably, and all those interested in mining still anticipate, after the great Dutch sale, higher prices. The quarterly accounts of the various mines now being audited show the credits of tin ore at about the very lowest rates paid during the past crisis—at such prices as common tin at 42l. and 43l., and best tin ore at 46l. and 47l. per ton. As might be expected, this causes many of the accounts to present most unsatisfactory results on the quarter's working, in the shape of heavy balances and losses.—At Spearne Moor account the costs for the quarter were 1169l., and the tin sales credited 25 tons, at an average of 44l. 17s. 6d. (less dues), 1107l., leaves a loss on the three months of 62l. 8s. 5d.; and the balance from last account (less call then made) 244l., showed carried forward to debit 308l. 10s. 2d. The agents reported 57 men and five boys working underground, and the average of the tribute pitches working at 14s. 6d. in 17. The tin credited in the account was sold at 27. 5s. per ton, less than the average of the previous quarter, and at 22l. per ton less than the average prices of the past 15 years. At the meeting the purser, Mr. Higgs, was fully authorised to negotiate for the purchase of the Spearne Consols Mine, for the purpose of its being amalgamated with the Spearne Moor. This proposed arrangement has been under discussion for some time, and there is scarcely but one opinion on the subject as to the great desirability of the plan being carried out, and that it would be much to the advantage of the shareholders of the both mines. As there is only a very small piece of ground between each set (in some places not more than 6 or 8 fms.), the levels could be easily driven through, and communications made so as to draw the water by means of one pumping-engine, and thus save considerable expenses of water charge, agencies, &c.—At Boscawell Mine meeting the costs and dues for the quarter were 1217l. 7s. 7d.; less tin sales, 18 tons 14 cwt., 798l. 8s. 6d.; showing a deficiency on the quarter of 418l. 9s. 1d., which, added to balance of last account of 739l. 11s. 4d., makes a total debit of 1158l. 10s. 5d.; to assist in the liquidation of which a call was made of 6s. each (1-24th) share. A great portion of the tin credited was sold at 42l. to 43l. per ton. The loss sustained is mainly due to this extremely low price, and also to the falling off in the number of tributaries. In consequence of emigration; but in the past month, since the advance of tin, the tributaries are again increasing, and the manager anticipates a much more satisfactory result in the ensuing quarter's work, and that very little, if any, loss will be sustained. The 140 and 120 west are opening good tin ground, and other points of interest are being pushed on with all dispatch, which are expected to open up new discoveries. A few years since this mine yielded very large returns of tin, which gave a profit of about 50,000l. to the shareholders, and also, until the depressed prices of tin, continued to pay dividends. The workings are very extensive, and there is now exposed in the various levels an immense run of tin ground sufficient to last for many years, which would pay well provided the prices of tin only a little further advanced. Managers of the mines generally inform us that improved rates for tin ore beyond the present of only 4l. or 6l. per ton would greatly tend to revive the condition and prospects of the mines situated in the north district of St. Just, which have been sorely depressed by the late ruinously low price of tin. An instance of how the large mines in the Redruth district have suffered in losses during the crisis lately existing is shown in the case of Carn Brea. At the account, notwithstanding tin and copper, &c., to the extent of 12,149l. were lost for the six months, the losses in making these returns amounted to 3488l., so that the mine was actually worked for half a year at a loss of about 680l. monthly. There was a total debit balance shown of 4832l., to meet which a call was made of 2000l. During the past year the shareholders had called made upon them to the extent of 6000l. In the price of tin it may be stated the market is rather dull, and although no alteration in the prices of tin ores has been announced, yet from all we can learn the late advanced prices are not too strongly supported. We look upon this dulness, however, as quite a temporary thing.—*Cornish Telegraph*.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending Sept. 16 was 10,817l. 6s. 1d.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—BETTER THAN A FORTUNE.—These purely vegetable extracts can be safely and effectively used by all persons suffering from internal or external ailments. The directions wrapped round every pot of ointment and every box of pills are amply sufficient to guide the most diffident and encourage the most timid. When illness makes its appearance, and remedies are eagerly sought after, none will be found more effectual than Holloway's in alleviating and assuaging the pains of the diseased and afflicted. Both ointment and pills purify and preserve every component part of the human body. It will not do to use them on one day and neglect them on the next, steady perseverance must be maintained till health is restored.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Sept. 19: We are driving by the side of the lode in the different levels; and the stope throughout the mine continues to yield the same quantity of ore as for some weeks past.

BEDOL-AUR.—H. R. Harvey, Sept. 19: We are still engaged cutting down Crofts' shaft below the 70 yard level; the ground is rather stiff for progress. We ought to push on with this at all speeds, as I expect we shall be able to set some tribute pitches after we get down.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Sept. 20: South, or Copper Lode: We have still good ground in the rise, measured to-day 5 fms, 3 ft. 3 in.; about 2 fms, 3 ft. further will complete the rise, which I hope will be done some time in the coming week; when done we shall commence driving east in the adit level, where we have a good lode now in the end.—Main Lode: The lode in the stope east of William's shaft, in back of the 94, is still large, from 5 to 6 ft. wide; produce for the present low. The lode in the stope at Bucking-house shaft, in back of the 12, is about 8 ft. wide, and now turning out work of moderate quality. The lode in this part of the mine has improved. The stope in the 17, west of the western shaft, are turning out about the same as to quality and quantity as when reported last week. No alteration to notice in the tribute ground.

BRYNANTLECH.—William Walsley, Sept. 19: I expect to communicate the deep adit level, which is now driven over 450 yards, with Lewis's shaft next week, when the mine will be thoroughly ventilated, and entirely drained of water, to a depth of about 50 yards from surface. After holding I intend to keep on the driving of the deep adit, on the course of the lode, with six miners and labourers to clear the stuff, which will be drawn to surface through Lewis's shaft. I shall then put some of the labourers who are now wheeling the stuff from the deep adit to try for slate in the eastern part of the set, where there are good indications. The men who are sinking Lewis's shaft will be engaged for some time after boring in cutting pit, &c. We have 5 tons of copper dressed, and are still dressing.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, Sept. 18: The workings in the roof of the cross-cut, west from lower level, on south side of incline, are unproductive for lead. I am of opinion now that if there is some rich ore ground in this part we must extend our workings south, as we have thoroughly tried and worked the ground so far as the different levels are driven; therefore, I recommend that the middle level be extended south to open out some new ground. The trial we have been making in the eastern workings from the bottom of the old incline has not been successful in discovering ore of any importance, and we are obliged to suspend the driving east, the place being so inconvenient for getting out the stuff, but I intend to make a little further trial of some of these workings before leaving them. The point of lead we are following north from the south end, and west side of Field's level, is not so productive for lead, the joint being chiefly filled with strong boulders of limestone. The tributaries in the north end of Field's level are doing very well this week. I have put a man and a boy to drive a level east from the old workings, south-west from shaft, in a place where there is a small leader of ore, and very congenial ground for lead.

CAMBORNE VEA.—N. Clymo, Sept. 20: In the winze sinking below the 120 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The 135, east of Grylls' shaft, will turn out 7 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 135 the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 130 fm. level, east of Grylls' shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 170 fathoms level, east of Grylls' shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennett, Sept. 18: The lode in the 80 west continues worth about 50, per fm. The stope in the end of the rise is worth from 7 to 80, per fm. In the cross-cut, south on the west cross-course, we have intersected one or two small veins of ore; the lode, however, we are expecting to cut is, probably, some 3 to 4 fms. ahead. The ground in the winze is getting easier for sinking, and water very little; no change in the lode.

CARDIGANSHIRE LEAD.—E. Pearce, Sept. 20: Pant Maur Mine Setting Report: The 20 west to drive by two men, at 40s. per fathom; the lode is producing saving work. To rise and stope in the back of this lode, by four men, at 40s. per fathom; the lode yields 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 10 east to drive by four men, at 10s. per fathom; the lode in this end of late has been disordered by cross-joints, and without an early improvement we shall suspend it, and put the men to stope in the back of the level. To stope below the 5 fm. level, west of shaft, by two men, at 40s. per fathom; the lode produces 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. We shall have 25 tons of lead in the store at Aberystwyth by the end of the week, which can be sampled when you think proper.—Glan Rhedol Mine: The engine-shaft to sink 12 fms. below the 30, and put in pent-house, cistern, &c., as per contract, by six men, 150l. To stope below the 20 fm. level, west of shaft, by four men, at 80s. per fathom; the lode is worth 1½ ton of lead and about 5 cwt. of blende per fathom. We have broken a good piece of ore from this stope which cannot be dressed before we have the proper machinery to do it. The crusher is erected and ready for work, and we must put up a small water-wheel, jiggling-machines, &c., before the ore can be made marketable, which should be done at once. We should also recommend driving a cross-cut at the 30 fm. level to intersect the south lode, which is a very important feature, and should be commenced without delay.

CARN BREA.—Capt. Dwyer, James, Miners, and Working, in concluding an elaborate report on the mine. There are several points in the mine looking well—in the 200, east and west of the cross-course winze, on Highburrow lode, and in Highburrow east shaft, where the lode has very much improved, and is now valued at 38l. per fm. There has also been an improvement in the Old Druid shaft, sinking below the 100, and in the 100, east of shaft; in these points the lode is large, and producing tin stuff of 5 cwt. of black tin per 100 sacks, and it can be stoned for 2l. per 100 sacks. In the past three months we have reduced the cost to about 250l. per month, or 4000l. for two months. We estimate the returns for the two months at—black tin, 68 tons, at 50l. per ton, 3400l.; copper, 1100l.; 4500l. In reducing the cost we have lessened the labourers at surface, and have also suspended several of the tutwork bargains, but these we hope to recommence working after getting a better price for tin and copper.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, Sept. 19: There is no alteration in the ground since last week. The quantity of lead stuff stamped this month is 31 tons, Gold obtained to-day from amalgamators, 7 ozs. 4 dwts.

CEFFNYDD.—Sept. 20: The lode at the 92, east of Taylor's shaft, has greatly improved these few days, now yielding from 18 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stope over the 92, east of Taylor's shaft, will yield 16 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stope over the 45 will produce 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Thos. Hughes, Sept. 20: Victoria Engine-shaft: The 60 yard level east is for the present suspended, and the men put to drive the 40 yard level west; here the ground is more encouraging for lead, and from appearances I expect an improvement shortly. The lode at this level from the top of the rise continues to yield good stones of lead, and very promising.

CORNISH CLAY AND TIN WORKS.—Wm. H. Willcock, Sept. 19: We are pushing up our long level to the new bed of china-clay. At present we are in a run of hard ground, which retards progress, but in a few weeks we shall have completed it home into the clay, when washing operations will at once be commenced, and the clay dried off and sent to market as quickly as possible. Samples taken from the surface prove entirely satisfactory, quite different from any previous washings.

CRENSHILL AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—William Kitto, Sept. 19: We made a discovery last week at St. George's shaft. We went down by a rope from the 60 to the 70, and discovered a lode of copper ore, from 3 to 4 ft. wide, standing east of the shaft, and about 10 or 12 ft. above the 70; there is no level driven east under it, and we set it on tribute to six men, at 10s. in 1l. They will have to clear the 70, and a winze from the 60 to the 70, and to put in a ladder-road in the winze, in order to get to the place. The cost of this would be from 8l. to 10l. The men have got extra tribute, so the company will not be required to pay any more. The lode is a south lode, and standing 3 or 4 fms. south from the old lode, all in whole ground. The tributaries have been engaged since last Wednesday setting the place in order—that is, clearing the 70 and a winze below the 60, putting in the same to make a travelling-road to the pitch which is set to the east of the shaft. The lode will produce about 5 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth (say) about 4l. per ton—that is, 20l. per fathom. We shall get dressed up by the end of this month from 50 to 60 tons of copper ore and 70 tons of blende. Perhaps it would be better to leave the sampling of it till the last Tuesday in October, when we may calculate on getting 124 tons (it is just the same expense), and 120 tons of blende. The copper ore sold last week weighed off to the purchasers—184 tons 15 cwt.; amount, 6321. 17s.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, Sept. 18: The horse of granite in the shaft is wearing out, and the lode assuming a better appearance. The lode in the 60 west is very much improved since last reported; it is about 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of grey copper ore—the best we have seen in this level. From the quantity of water issuing from the cross-cut we cannot be far from the tin lode. No change in the 48 east.

CUDDRILL.—F. Puckey, A. Curdy, Sept. 19: The 130, driving west of Walker's shaft, is still very spare for lead. The end has for some time past been driving through a hard bar of ground, which seems to be now changing for better. In the 117, west of Walker's shaft, we are now driving in killas, by the side of the lode, which we shall take down in time to report on next week. In the stope behind the end, in the 117 west, the lode is 10 ft. wide, composed of quartz, iron, peach, and tin, and worth for the latter 40l. per fathom for that width. In No. 1 stope, in the bottom of the 105, the lode is 8 feet wide, and worth for tin 14l. per fathom for that width. In No. 2 stope, in the bottom of the same level, the lode is 11 feet wide, and worth 14l. per fathom for that width. All other parts of the mine are without alteration.

CWM ERFIN.—Sept. 18: The stope in back of the 20 has slightly improved since the last report; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth from 15 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 10, east of the boundary, shows symptoms of a change; we think we are nearing the cross-course spoken of in former reports; the lode contains a little more quartz and blende than we have seen for many months since. The lode in the four stops in the back of this level will produce on an average 1½ cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The deep adit level, east of the boundary, is without any change since the last report; the lode is still very small and poor. Two stops over the back of this level will produce on an average 2 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The driving of Taylor's drift has been suspended for the last nine days, and the men gone to rise in back of the same for ventilation. The lode in the end is looking more kindly than we have seen for the last 10 fms. in driving, being composed of quartz, blende, and spots of lead ore. The lode in the stope over the back of this level, east of the footway winze, is 7 ft. wide, and worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; we expect this stope to improve shortly. William's shaft is suspended for the present, and the men gone to sink a winze in the bottom of the same, which is coming down on the rise over Taylor's drift, before mentioned. We expect to effect a communication in about a fortnight from this date. The lode here has a similar appearance to the rise, being about 1 ft. wide, poor. The lode in the stope over the back of William's level, 30 fms. east of the cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. Another stope in the back of this level will produce 2 tons of lead ore per fm. We shall sample on Tuesday next 60 tons of good quality ore.

DARRIN.—J. Williams, Sept. 20: The engine-shaft is completed to the 25, and the lift has been dropped and fixed at that point. The men are now engaged in taking water in the 15 into the cistern, removing penthouse, casing and dividing the shaft, and other necessary work, previous to our driving the 25 into or towards the ore ground; we expect to enter this by driving west about 9 fms., and from looking at the excavations to the west of the shaft upwards, it is evident good ore has been extracted therefrom; also reasoning from the western dip of all the branches in the mine, we expect to see a continuation of those for-

mations in a large and stronger deposit of ore as we go deeper. There is also a probability of our entering ore ground in less than 9 fathoms; the cutting the pit will prove the lode to some extent ere long, and should it be found ore it will be of much importance, inasmuch as it will give us returns at once. No trial will be lost in pressing on the 25 as fast as possible. Our men were not all required in arranging matters in the shaft, they are consequently placed in Oliver's adit west, where there is no change to notice. We have two men driving an intermediate level in the old pitch, between Level Coed and Darren Fach, where we have some good ore, and this point bids fair to give us some considerable stopeing ground. We have also two men preparing to stope in the back of the 10 west, which is a continuation of the 15 fathom level stope; at this point there is a good stone of ore in sight, and the lode generally is kindly. On the 10, I may say that our prospects are good, and that by means of the important arrangements I just completed hope to open out a large quantity of very valuable ore ground.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Sept. 18: Since the last report the 34 east has improved to 7 tons of good ore per fm., and looks likely to continue for some time. The lode in the 34, west of engine-shaft, is looking very promising, and worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The stope and pitches are much the same as for some time past.

EAGLEBOOK.—H. Tyack, Sept. 15: The 30, west of the cross-cut, is now extended about 6 fms, 3 ft., and have taken down the lode up to the present end of the level; the lode is very compact, now being about 7 ft. wide, containing clay-slate, carbonate of lime, white soft spar, well mixed with rich copper, small strings and patches of lead ores, and it is decidedly a fine-looking lode, the walls of the vein are well defined, the south wall and on the south is porphyry, on the north is clay-slate of a good description. The 30, going east of the cross-cut, is extended about 6 fathoms. I beg here to remark that this level is being driven on the north part of the lode, and carrying about 4 ft. of it in driving the level; I cannot speak of any improvement in this since my last report. We have some strings of lead in the end, but not sufficient to save for dressing; it will be advisable after driving a few fathoms further east to cross-cut south through the lode to ascertain its value, as we know a large portion of the lode is standing to the south of the present end of the level.

EAST CARADON.—John Truscott, Sept. 19: Caunter Lode: The 100 east is worth 5l. per fm.; the 100 west, saving work; the 90 east, 15l. per fm.; and the 80 west, saving work; and the 70 east, on south part, 15l. per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—I. Richards, Sept. 15: Thomas's Engine-shaft: In the 60 east, on the north part of No. 3 lode, the lode has improved, now worth 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the winze (Cock's) sinking below the 50 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom.—Buckley's Shaft: In the 50 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. In the rise (James's) in back of the 50 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is worth 4 tons of copper ore per fm.

EAST GUNSLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—James Phillips, Sept. 20: I find there is some part of the lode still standing south in the shallow adit, and have, therefore, put the men to drive in that direction. I have great hopes this is the main part; we shall, however, prove this in the course of a few days, after which I will let you know. There is no other change.

EAST JANE.—T. Hodge, Sept. 20: In the 48 cross-cut, driving west, we have intersected a lode about 2 ft. wide; it is composed of white iron, quartz, mundle, &c., a kindly lode. We shall open south on its course; there is much water flowing from the east, and in the 48, north of point of horse, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding at times good stones of lead. In the 36 cross-cut, driving east, the end is letting out water freely.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—J. Nancarrow, Wm. White, Sept. 17: At Boorman's shaft we are making fair progress in sinking; there is no alteration in the lode. There is no lode broken in the 82 east since last reported. The lode in the winze below the 70 is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the rise above the 70 is rather disordered, worth 2l. per fm. The ground in the 50 east has improved for driving; the lode is worth 7l. per fm. The tributaries are working regularly, and the pitches present just as they appeared as they did at the setting. We are getting on with the dressing-floors as fast as possible.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Sept. 20: At King's shaft, sinking below the 85, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing mundle and stones of ore. In the 85, driving west of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and poor at present; the ground is harder than usual, which accounts for this; I look for an improvement here shortly, as there is a good lode in bottom of the 75. The rise in back of the 85 is 8 in. wide, worth 7l. per fm. The two stops in back of the 85 east are worth respectively 12l. and 7l. per fm. In the 75, driving west of King's, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth about 8l. per fathom. The stope in the bottom of this level is worth 6l. per fm. The stope in back of the 75, east of King's, is worth 5l. per fathom; and the stope in back of the same level is worth 4l. per fm.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, Peter Casley, Sept. 19: Since last report we have cut the Guide in the 20, west from Phillips's engine-shaft; at our setting, on Saturday, we set to drive south in this Guide; we shall there cut the east and west lodes, which have produced good quantities of tin at shallow depths, the 20 will be some 15 or 16 fms. below the bottom of the North Bosorne we hope to have the winze from the 20 to the 30 completed by next setting-day. We are sinking Wheal Vention old shaft with all speed, now down 9 fms. 3 ft. below the deep adit. The stope west of this shaft we have stopped for the present, as when we get in a 10 fm. level we shall be in a position to work this tin ground to better advantage.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Olders, W. Bennett, Sept. 19: The lode in the 85, 15 in. wide, of quartz, &c.; this end is now extended about 25 ft. to the east, and the lode is 15 in. wide, being a very good lode, the bottom of the level, so that we expect a larger lode shortly. The lode in the 85 west is 15 in. wide, of pryan and spar that contains a little tin and ore; the elvan continues. The stope above this level is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 75 east is 2 ft. wide, with mundle, &c., embedded in quartz; in this end we are not yet clear of the cross-course; this part is underlying east, whereas every cross-cut before underlaid west. The north branch in the 75, east of the cross-course, is 8 in. wide, and producing some very pretty yellow ore; the ground by the side of it is soft, and the water is letting out freely towards the bottom of the ore, because the ground is of precisely the same character as that which accompanied the caunter lode at Wheal Grenville. The stope below the 75, west of the shaft, is worth for ore 6l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 65 east is worth 6l. per fm. The stope above this level is worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the stope below the 65 west is worth 6l. per fm. for ore.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quenell, Sept. 19: North Lode: The cross-cut in the 190, west of the engine-shaft, is now down 45 ft. to the 45, west of new shaft, is worth 15l. per fm.; and east it is worth 20l. per fm. The lode in the shaft, sinking below the 40 the lode is worth 50l. per fm. or upwards for the length of shaft, 12 ft.; this is opening up very satisfactorily, with prospects of further improvement. The stope in back of the 40 west is worth 20l. per fm.—Turnpike Lode: We have fixed a lift at the 18, and commenced sinking below, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing tin throughout; it is of a very promising character, and I think it will be a very productive lode in depth. On the whole, the mine is looking well.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Sept. 19: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 140, and fair progress is being made. In the 140, east of Robert's cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, pryan, peach, mundle, and good stones of copper ore; the lode presents a promising and improved appearance, with an increase of water. The stope in the back of the 130, east of Barkell's rise, is worth 10l. per fm. The stope in the back of the 130, west of Barkell's winze, is worth 3l. per fm. The stope in the 130, east of the 130, is worth 3l. per fm. Both lodes are looking well; the lode in the end is about 3 ft. wide, and yielding good stones of antimony. The winze is sinking on the branch of antimony and lead, and turning out good ore. From the late heavy rains the water is very quick. I purpose dressing up some of the piles of ore on surface, and as metals are on the rise, try the market.

FOVEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, Sept. 17: There is no improvement to notice in any respect or tribute pitches since our last monthly report.

FRANK MILL.—J. Curdy, Sept. 19: The engine-shaft is now down 8 fathoms under the 40, and on Monday last we set to sink the required depth for the 145 fm. level tip pit, &c., to include the carrying down of all necessary ground for plunger, bottom elvan, &c., at 13l. 10s. per fathom. In the 130 south we have commenced a cross-cut east to ascertain whether any more lode is standing in that direction. The lode in the 130 north rise is yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The east lode in the stope, in the back of this level, is yielding 3½ ton per fathom. The west lode, in the 130 north, is yielding saving work, and improving as we advance. We have winze going down in the bottom of the 115 north, on east lode, against the 130 rise, where the lode is yielding good stones of ore. We have no change in the 115 north rise to the west lode. The stope in back of this level are yielding 1½ ton, 1½ ton, and 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom respectively. The stope in back of the 100 are yielding 1½ ton and 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The two stops in back of the 45 north are each yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The 45 north end from engine-shaft is without change to notice. The remark will apply to the tribute department, and all other parts.

FURZE HILL.—Sept. 20: The 34, being driven west in the branches last discovered about 5 ft. to the west, and as good as when first discovered, as they are now we expect them to form a junction at some little distance west, where we expect an improvement; the ground is the same for progress as when we first began driving. In the 21 east the cross-cut north is being driven 5 ft., producing some stones of ore, and letting out water freely; also the cross-cut south is being driven 5 ft., producing some stones of mundle, and letting out much water. The 11 east is being driven east of cross-course 10 ft.; the lode is more defined, and I believe when we are more out of the influence of the cross-course we shall find the lode more improved. The stope in the back of the 11 east will yield 6 tons of good ore per fm. I will give you more particulars shortly.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—W. Dudge, Sept. 20: The stope in back of the 54 are much the same as last reported on. We are still making good progress in clearing the adit level, and hope to get it clear from the tail to Bell shaft, on No. 1 north lode, in a week or ten days hence, when we intend to clear up an adit shaft on the main lode, by which means we shall be able to take away some good tin ground already discovered in clearing the adit. We shall have another parcel of tin ready for market by Monday next.

GAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., Sept. 15: All our operations throughout the mine, both at surface and underground, are being pushed forward as fast as the nature of the work will admit. The ground in the 60 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, still continues of the same mineralised character. Our prospects on opening upon the lode in the different points are exceedingly cheering, and the quantities of ore yielding therefrom are daily accumulating towards the next sampling very satisfactorily.

GOISAN.—Sept. 21: The lode in the drift west of rise, over the 100, east of Gilbertson's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and looks very promising, yielding 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Here we have about 5 fathoms more to drive before we commence to sink a winze below this level to communicate with the stope over the 100. We have three stops over the 100, producing on an average 17 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have three pitches producing on an average 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We calculate to raise 78 tons of lead ore for the two months.

GOLCH HILL.—H. R. Harvey, Sept. 19: The men are dressing their lead; they expect to have about 25 cwt. of lead, and they will finish on Saturday.

GREAT CARADON.—H. Harper, September 18: We have commenced driving south; the ground is rather hard at present, composed of capel, spar, spots of ore, and letting out a little water.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—Wm. Rich, T. Rich, J. Tredinnick, Sept. 19: We have begun to take out and re-fix the skip-road and footway in Sleggan's shaft, in order to make room for the large pit-work to drain the eastern part of the

mine. The sinking of this shaft will, therefore, be suspended until this work is completed, which we shall urge on by as large a force of men as can conveniently be brought to labour on it; the lode in bottom of the shaft is looking well, and in the 70 west; we are forcing on this end and the sinking of Butler's shaft, below the 47; the lode at the deepest point has a kindly appearance, and is worth 5l. per fm. The Briglan lode, in the 10 end west, is 6 in. wide, carrying stones of ore, and the ground somewhat easier for driving than it has been.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Sept. 20: The ground at the new shaft is favourable, and we are making good progress in sinking. No change in other places. We sampled two lots of blende yesterday, computed 42 tons.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—John George, Sept. 19: Gifford's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fathoms below the 20; the ground continues good, and the men are making good progress in sinking. The lode in the 20 east is 7 feet wide; there is a leader on the north wall, made up of quartz, lookan, mundle, and copper—it is likely to become very valuable in depth.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Sept. 19: The lode in bottom of the 125, and under Noel's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 5 tons of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are still looking promising, and will produce quite as much ore as expected.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—R. Pryor, H. Tregoning, Sept. 15: We have within the last day or two cut a branch in the 75 cross-cut, south of Hill Brothers engine-shaft, from which, and from the south of the same, is an immense quantity of water issuing, which has increased the work of the engine, as far as to drain the branch is composed principally of mundle. The end being so extraordinarily wet, we have been compelled to-day to give the men 18l. per fm.; there is not the least doubt but that the water is coming from the lode. We have also set the 68 cross-cut to-day, to two men, at 10l. 10s. per fm.; the end is strongly mineralised with mundle.

GUNSLAKE (Culter).—W. Skewels, J. C. Seacombe, Sept. 20: The lode in the 23, west of engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, and when last taken down yielded good saving work for tin and copper, with a fair prospect for an early improvement than we have before seen in this level. The lode in the 23 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, tin, and copper, worth from 5l. to 6l. per fathom. The cross-cut north is being driven to intersect the north lode at this level as fast as possible. We calculate to set some stope in the back of this level in the course of a few days.

GWYDYR PARK.—Sept. 18: I have suspended the 9 fm. level for the present, as it is very costly to keep the water this wet weather with manual labour; it has been raining almost incessantly here during the last three weeks, so that the place is almost flooded with water. The lode in the end (when stope) is rather disordered, and by its appearance I think it is close to the cross lode. The deep adit is now being driven south by four men, and north by two men. On Owen's lode there is no change in either end worth notice since last report. The south end is much wetter since we let the water rise in the shaft; the lift take out the water at any time.

HALLENBEAGLE.—W. Bowden, Sept. 15: At Pinniger's engine-shaft, sinking below the 67, our progress is very slow in consequence of the ground being hard, but I think there is a change for the better; no lode has been taken down for the past week. In the rise in back of the 66, against Stones shaft, we are making fair progress; the lode during the past week has not been so wide as it has been, at present worth 4l. per fm. In the 81, east of sump-winze, the lode is 12 in. wide, containing stones of copper ore. The 55 cross-cut, north of Pinniger's, is without alteration since last reported. At Reed's shaft, sinking below the 53, no lode has been taken down for the past week. In the 53, east of Reed's, the lode is 12 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 53, west of Reed's, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm. In the 53, driving west of 31 winze, west of Bowden's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, at present not to value. Our machinery is working well.

HARWORTH.—J. Race, Sept. 15: At Sea Head we are working No. 2 stope in the north string this week; it is worth 5g. for lead ore per fm. No. 3 stope east is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. No. 3 stope west is not yet started, but they will get into better ore ground in a few days. No. 1 stope west is worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. Lock's level is a little easier to drive.

LEVANT UNITED.—J. Carthew, Sept. 19: The miners have made good the shaft to the deep adit, and the adit is clear to the footway-shaft. The miners brought up some good stones of tin from the level; the produce of the same on testing gives value of sample 2l. 9s. 10d. the 14-gallon sack; this is at the rate of 24l. 12s. 6d. per ton of stone. In one shaft we have cut the lode of iron, 4 feet wide, at 7 fms. depth, which is a rich ore, and we can get any quantity we want. The cross-course of iron when worked will cut every lode of tin on the property. As the land rises, before we get to the northern boundary we shall have driven the adit in that direction 25 fathoms deep. If we raise 500 tons of iron ore per month from the cross-course, this will not only prove the tin lode, but yield a profit of 87. 10s.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Sept. 18: West Mine: In the 20 west end the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed principally of capel, intermixed with mundle and yellow copper ore; a very kindly lode. Nothing new in any other part.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Sept. 20: Douglas's Shaft: The cross-cut at the 40 yard level is progressing satisfactorily; the ground consists of shale and spar, and favourable for driving.—Brabner's Shaft: The lode in the rise in back of the 80 yard level is 2 ft. wide, containing a little lead. The ground in the cross-cut to the Red vein is without alteration; the same may be applied to the 62 cross-cut.—Williams's Shaft: The stope in bottom of the 60 yard level has much improved; the lode at present is worth 15 cwt. per fathom, and very promising. All the pitches are the same as last reported.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Sept. 19: There is very little alteration to notice in the character of the lode throughout the mine since last week. The lode in the 72 east is opening wider in the bottom of the end, with stones of ore occasionally, and no doubt, as we get off from the influence of the slide and get nearer the winze it will improve. The lode in the winze sinking below the level is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of grey ore.

NANGILES.—J. Rowe, Sept. 19: I am glad to report an improvement in the lode in the 120, west of the engine-shaft; we have had a lode of 12 fms., producing from 1 to 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. in this level; the ore has been scattered throughout a lode averaging 3½ ft. wide. The lode on Saturday last showed signs of further improvement. I have been underground to-day, and found the lode improved to full 3½ tons of ore per fm., and looking promising for further improvement still; the ore is better in quality than it has been in this level. The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 120, but not on the lode, which is 6 ft. wide. The lode in the 127, west of engine-shaft, is improved in size and appearance, but not up to value yet; this level is being driven under the shoots of ore which we had in the 86, east of Broad and Cheese shaft. Our tributaries are getting fair wages on mundle and copper pitches, at 12s. in 1l.

NEW CROW HILL.—Capt. Trelease, Sept. 18: In the winze below the 55 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, ground much easier, and worth about 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In No. 1 stope in back of the 55 the lode has declined in value this week, although showing a good lode in places. No. 2 stope in back of the 55 is worth 15l. per fathom. No. 3 stope in the back of the 55 is not quite so well, but a strong mangle lode, with fine rock of ore. The lode continues to produce good stones of ore; ground good. Louisa's shaft is progressing favourably.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Mitchell, Sept. 19: There is nothing new in the 60, west of the cross-course, to name to-day. We have good stones of ore in the 60, east of the new shaft, and the lode looking kindly. The winze sinking under the 50, east of the new shaft, is looking well at present, yielding fully 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the bottom of this level, west of the shaft, is looking very promising indeed. Nothing more of importance with regard to our underground operations. We intend sampling on Tuesday next about 30 tons of ore.

NEW WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Prike, Sept. 19: The sumpmen are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft, which is now down 5 fms. 4 ft. below the 42. In the past week the ground has much improved, and the horse of granite diminishing as we go in depth, and as the two parts of the lode contain a little tin, we are looking forward to a great improvement when they unite. The lode in the 42 fm. level end, east of shaft, is worth 9l. per fm.; driving by six men, at 9l. per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the 42 east is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 40l. per fm.; working by six men, at 15l. per fm. The lode in the stope in the back of the 42, east of the above rise, is 8

no doing; and after the communication is effected you will be able to relieve your engine of its present pitwork, which would enable you to immediately sink your shaft, and you would have the same pitwork to go below the 50 as is now employed, sending the water to surface, which would run out at the deep adit level. Taking into account the appearance of the lode as it goes down, the intersection of the lode with the cross-course, and the fact that the lode is at present small and west, together with the economical way in which, to all appearance, the mine can be deepened and explored, I have no doubt whatever that on fairly the mine can be prosecuted this adventure it will become not only productive, but very profitable indeed to the proprietors.

J. Phillips, Sept. 20: I beg to inform you the lode in Parker's shaft is 8 ft. wide, principally composed of a beautiful gossan—a splendid-looking lode. We have very favourable ground in the shallow adit, which we are driving to take off the top water in Rodda, Sept. 19: The ground in the cross-cut, south from the 80 east, is interspersed with muddle, and as the water is issuing freely from the level, east of Reynolds's winze, has improved, and now yielding back of this level, east of Reynolds's winze, is not looking so well; the lode is composed principally of sulphurous muddle and ore, yielding 2 tons of lode per fathom. Crossman's stopes will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom. The latter per fathom. Crossman's stopes will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom. The latter per fathom. Crossman's stopes will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom.

OKEL TON, Sept. 19: The ground in the cross-cut, south from the 80 east, is interspersed with muddle, and as the water is issuing freely from the level, east of Reynolds's winze, has improved, and now yielding back of this level, east of Reynolds's winze, is not looking so well; the lode is composed principally of sulphurous muddle and ore, yielding 2 tons of lode per fathom. Crossman's stopes will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom. The latter per fathom. Crossman's stopes will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom. The latter per fathom. Crossman's stopes will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom.

PHILIP AN-DREA UNITED—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, Sept. 15: Sump: In the 100 west the lode is producing occasional stones of tin and much muddle—very little tin. In the 130 east the lode is worth 125 per fathom; the winze in bottom of the lode is worth 155 per fathom—sinking on tribute. The 130, west end, is this level is worth 155 per fathom, and no north wall. In the stopes in back of this level the 250, per fathom, and no north wall. The 120 west is unproductive. The lode is worth 250 per fathom, and no north wall. The 120 west is unproductive. The lode is worth 250 per fathom, and no north wall. The 120 west is unproductive. The lode is worth 250 per fathom, and no north wall.

PENHALE CONSOLS.—Richard White, Henry Eddy, Sept. 20: The lode in the 154 north of the engine-shaft, is 1½ foot wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 142 north, which has been driving on the western part of the lode, we are cross-cutting to the main portion; this we hope to cut in about a month, which will be 20 fathoms beyond the present 154 end. The lode in the 118 north is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 82 north, in the 106 north, is 1½ feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 82 north, in the 106 north, is 1½ feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 82 north, in the 106 north, is 1½ feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore.

PENHALE AND LOMAX.—J. Killo, J. Brown, C. Rosewarne, Sept. 20: We are in the 50, and have set five pitches on tribute, and the men are getting good wages. We expect to get the lift ready for dropping to the 70 to-morrow, and hope to be in for that level by Tuesday or Wednesday, when we shall set several other pitches. No time will be lost in getting the mine in for to the bottom (the 90). Our machinery is working splendidly, and, on the whole, our prospects are most cheering.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, Sept. 19: The lode in the 26 end, west of Gutierrez's shaft, is much the same as when last reported on. We are daily expecting to meet with a good improvement. At Sanford's shaft the shaftmen are now engaged clearing the levels both east and west. On Monday next we purpose setting the 74, being the bottom level, to drive both east and west on course of the lode, and also the same level east from Hollingsworth's engine-shaft, which we think will lay open a good piece of tin ground. Good progress is being made in driving the cross-cut south in the 64, to cut Penhalet and other lodes. We sold, on Thursday last, 1611 15, 90 north tin, and shall have a similar amount in the course of the next fortnight. Our tinners are earning fair wages, and our machinery is in good working order.

PRINCE OF WALES.—W. Gifford, Sept. 18: In the 30 east we have taken down the lode, the same being 2 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, arsenical muddle, and occasional stones of black copper ore, but not enough to value. In the 30 west we are driving by the side of the lode. In the 45 east we have taken down the lode, and now resumed driving by the side of it; the lode is full 4 ft. wide, worth 400 per fathom. In the 45 west the lode is split into two parts, each branch ½ ft. wide, yielding a saving work.

ROSEWARNE HILL.—H. Thomas, Sept. 18: Expect the plat in Gillman's engine-shaft will be completed by this day week, and if the pitwork is not here from Cork at that time the men will resume sinking the shaft until it arrives. In driving west from Grady's engine-shaft we have met with a slide, or rather a cross-course, the interstices of which are filled with rich yellow and black ore; I shall open a little on it, thinking there is more lode to the south of the present end. The lode in the end driving east of said shaft has improved in character, and producing good stones of ore; I have no doubt ere long we shall have a good lode in this direction.

ROSEWARNE HILL AND TOLCARE.—R. Pryor, J. Phillips, Sept. 19: We set the following bargains on Friday last:—The sinking of Lindo's engine-shaft to be continued below the 40, by nine men, at 100 per fathom; we find the north and south lode, which has recently come into this, to be 3 ft. wide, a very promising lode, and will produce a little lead. We have within the last week met with a good increase of water, which has increased the working of the engine about 1½ tons per minute. The 30 cross-cut to drive north of shaft, by four men, at 50 per fathom, but have not as yet intersected No. 4 lode. The 30 to drive east of shaft, by three men, at 100 per fathom; at this point we are induced to think that we have a part of No. 1 lode, but shall be able to say more about it in a week's time. Our pay and setting went off satisfactorily.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, R. Kneuey, Sept. 15: At our usual monthly survey to-day the following work was set:—The 100 to drive east of Ellen's shaft, by six men, at 50 per fathom; lode unproductive, ground favourable. The 90 to drive west of Ellen's shaft, by six men, at 50 per fathom; lode very wet, lode improving in appearance, and has completely drained the winze below the 80, so that this end is likely to get into valuable ground shortly. The winze to sink below the 80 by six men, at 40 per fathom; lode worth 50 per fathom, and seems improving. The stopes in back of the 80 to two men, at 75, 60, per fathom; lode worth 60 per fathom. The 80 to drive west of sump by six men, at 25, 60, per fathom; the lode yields good ore, and looks very encouraging. The 70 to drive west by two men, at 20, per fathom; lode rather small. We have also set one pitch at the 30, two at the 40, two at the 50, one at the 60, and three at the 70, at an average tribute of 125, 80, in 10.

ROSEWARNE HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—R. F. Treweek, Sept. 19: The lode in the 110, east of Ransom, is small and poor. The lode in the 100 is improved; now worth about 70 per fathom, and are daily expecting further improvement. The lode in the winze sinking under this level is worth 60 per fathom. The lode in the 90 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 85 east is without change. The lode in the 80 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 75 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 70 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 65 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 55 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 50 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 45 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 40 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 35 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 30 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 25 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 20 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 15 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 10 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 5 east is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 0 east is worth 50 per fathom.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards and Son, E. Cartwright, Sept. 20: The ground in the engine-shaft continues good for progress; no lode taken down this week. In the 50, level end west the lode is improving for copper ore. The lode in the 70 west is worth 70 per fathom. The winze sinking below the 60 contains some good ore. Boundary shaft sunk below the 60, level 4 fms. In the 30 cross-cut, south of Giesler's engine-shaft, there is no alteration in the ground. The 20 fm. level end, east of Hender's shaft, is driving in better looking ground. No change in the 20 fm. level end east, on south part. The stopes in the back of the 70 are set to tributaries—six men at 35, 60, and four men at 25. The other pitches are looking well.

STAFFORD.—Wm. Killo, Sept. 11: Since the general meeting in March the development of the mine has proceeded with the utmost regularity and force. The engine-shaft has now reached the depth of 40 fms. from surface, or 15 fms. below the deepest level, six months ago, and I hope by the end of the present week to get the machine kibble to the bottom of the shaft, thus avoiding the lifting of the stuff 15 fms. high by manual labour. We have from time to time effected a gradual change as we sunk, both in the lode and ground in which it is a state, but at present it is more compact and hard; in fact, nothing can be doing much more defined. This shows more plainly in the north end of the shaft, where, for the last 2 fathoms sinking, we have a rib of blende, spotted with lead in places, over 6 inches wide. We shall commence opening out the 40 fm. level next week, when I think we may reasonably expect improvements. Yet I am satisfied that depth must be our greatest aim, and as early as possible we shall be under way sinking again. In the 25 fm. level, north from the old workings, we have attacked the lode in various ways. After clearing the old workings, our first object was to cross-cut westward, in which we were partially successful, having discovered the main part of the lode, which for several fathoms long yielded very fine lumps of lead and blende, and the lode altogether bore a very flattering appearance. We have now driven this end (25) upwards of 20 fms. north from said cross-cut, and at the present moment we are cross-cutting to the east side of the lode, where we hope to find an improvement. Impression, however, is that we should concentrate all the force possible to the speedy development of the deeper levels, and with this view, as soon as the 40 fm. level has sufficiently drained the 25, we shall at once commence a sap in the sole of the latter level, as we shall require ventilation at the 40, and it is all at the same time being driven by the lode between the two levels. We can rely on the shallow levels at a future day, if necessary. We continue the driving of the lode, which we are aware is ahead; and secondly, it will prevent the slow workings of water (which are rather considerable) from falling down into the shaft. This, of course, is independent of anything we may fall into with the lode. The trial south of the river has been a long and tedious one, and we have had to contend with before we got up any rock. How the main Snareside lode, and have recently crossed a very powerful one. We shall only reasonable to expect favourable results. At surface we have availed ourselves of the advantage of the summer months. We have completed our new large room, with fire apparatus for drying the miners' clothes, &c. Near the engine-shaft our space was very limited, and we have, therefore, arched the river for a considerable distance, in doing which we have made room to lay

down washing-floors, &c. Several other jobs of minor importance have also been done. Our machinery for pumping and drawing is in good order. The same remark is applicable to the pitwork, having fixed a new plunger-lift during the last half-year, so that our principal operations during the coming six months will be in the direction of the mine underground, and from all I have seen, I can only reiterate my previous favourable opinion of the undertaking.

SILVER VEIN.—James Secombe, E. Burn, Sept. 15: Setting Report: The north engine-shaft to sink below the 70, by six miners and three labourers, at 120 per fathom. The lode is now under the footwall of the shaft, and, therefore, cannot be carried in it. Where cut into near the bottom (2 fathoms below the level), it is 2 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of iron, quartz, and fahlerz, yielding of the latter fully ½ ton per fathom. It has a very fine appearance, and leaves no room for doubting that it will open up well; we shall, therefore, push on the sinking as rapidly as possible, the ground being very favourable, as indicated by the price given. To drive the 70 cross-cut west by six men, at 50 per fathom; we are now in 2 fms. 4 ft. 9 in.; for this distance the ground is composed of capel and branches of carbonate of iron and quartz, impregnated with fahlerz, showing that it is a portion of the lode. We expect soon to be clear of this and into clean killas, when our progress towards the western lode will be more rapid. We consider the prospects of the mine were never before so satisfactory as at present.

SORTIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Sept. 20: Hitherto the engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 122; the ground is favourable, and good progress has been made. In Rowe's rise in the back of the 40, east of the eastern cross-course, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore, or 40 per fathom. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—William Spargo, Sept. 20: The lode in the south adit is 6 ft. wide, producing a little lead, but not enough as yet worth saving, and there is every appearance of an improvement. We are repairing the large wheel and other machinery as fast as possible, and calculate to get it all completed and ready for pumping in ten days from this date.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, Wm. Williams, Sept. 19: West Basset Lode: King's shaft is completed to the 61, and about 9 feet driven both east and west of the same; the lode is over 4 feet wide, composed principally of spar, peach, and priam, impregnated with copper and tin ores. Several tin branches are dropping into the lode from the north, which are increasing in size in depth, and very likely to make large deposits of tin at deeper levels. In the 51, east of King's shaft, the lode is about 2 feet wide, composed of soft spar and priam, impregnated with tin and copper. In the same level west it is over 3 feet wide, and producing rich stones of copper and tin ore, and worth over 50 per fathom. In the 40, west of the same, the lode is full 3 feet wide, producing rich copper and tin, and worth about 70 per fathom; this end is now within a few fathoms of being under the great muddle and copper lode standing in the bottom of the 30. Vivian's shaft is now about 9 feet below the 30; the lode is about 2 feet wide, producing some rich copper ore. In the 30, west of Vivian's shaft, the lode is full 3 feet wide, but has been disordered by an elvan course passing through it; however, it is again improving in appearance, with a good leader of copper ore on the south wall. In the 20, west of the same, the lode is about 2 feet wide—kindly in appearance, and producing good stones of copper ore. We think this end will improve as we get over the large lode of muddle and copper passed through in the level below. The stopes both for copper and tin are just the same as for some time past. The engine, with pitwork and whelm-shaft, are all in first-rate repair, and the working cost for the next four months, on the present scale of operation, will be considerably reduced.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boudy, Sept. 15: The different bargains throughout the mine are progressing favourably, and without any change worthy of notice since my last. On Tuesday last the crank attached to the crushing-mill broke. I expect the new one delivered on the mine to-day, and no time shall be lost in putting all right again.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, G. Maunders, Sept. 19: The 90 north lode is about 18 in. wide, consisting of quartz, white iron, and barytes. The lode in the 75 north is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, consisting of white iron, quartz, and muddle, yielding occasional stones of lead, blende, and copper ore, and altogether presents a very favourable appearance. The winze being sunk in the bottom of this level to ventilate the 90 is sinking by the side of the lode for the purpose of making greater progress. The lode in the 60 north is 3 feet wide, consisting chiefly of quartz, decomposed elvan, white iron, &c., with a little fine grained lead towards the west wall.

SOUTH HERONS.—Wm. Giddoworth, Sept. 20: The engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 70; the ground still continues very favourable, and the men are making rapid progress. There is nothing new to notice in the 70 fathom level south. The engine and machinery in good order, and working well.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 15: During the past week the shaftmen have been engaged sinking the shaft, and putting down the skip-road, which has prevented them doing much on the lode, therefore, no work has been done on the lode since our last report of Saturday.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—John Nancarrow, Joshua Daniel, Sept. 19: The ground driven through this month on the Carbona lode, in the 40 east, is worth 100 per fathom. There is no important change to notice in any other place.

TIN HILL.—Wm. H. Wilcock, Sept. 19: Our new engine-shaft being sunk under the 10, we had before the late excessive rains of the last two days unwatered the levels and works of the ancients. We found on clearing them a few fathoms that they had had a rich lode, and great deposits, as in places it worked away very extensively. On looking at the level from No. 3 shaft, the lode rich for tin. I have a pair of men now going on this tin lode to effectually prove the same, and to ascertain if the old men have left any good work in the level; I find it is going down rich in the bottom. I shall continue to sink the engine-shaft another 6 or 7 fms., and carry out a cross-cut, which will intersect this lode in virgin ground, where I am confident from present appearances we shall have a rich lode, whilst this is carrying out the shallow level will be cleared of all we find worth stamping. This tin ore is of the best quality, and will realise the highest price in the market.

TRELVAN CONSOLS.—J. James, R. Paddy, Sept. 20: The 50, driving south of the new shaft, is worth quite 150 per fathom. The other points continue the same as last reported.

TYNE HEAD.—G. Millican, Sept. 15: No alteration since the directors were here, except a little more sulphur this week.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU.—W. J. Holman, Sept. 20: We have to-day commenced driving west from No. 1 shaft, No. 2 mine; the lode in the end of the shaft looks promising for gold, and is very rich. On looking at the level from No. 3 shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, and the lode in the end of No. 2 shaft is 3½ feet wide, and of the same quality as previously reported. The men employed at old Clogau Copper Mine have forked 7 fathoms of water out of the old engine-shaft and adjacent workings. We expect by the end of next week to have the water down to the 10.—Vigra Mine: The Jenny's adit is still being driven through slate rock; the air is very dead in this level. At the reduction-works 32 heads of stamps are at work. The tramming of quartz from the mine to the stone-breaker, and other work, progressing favourably.

WELSH GOLD.—W. Vincent, Sept. 20: The lode in the surface stopes at Cerna Coch does not look so well as it did when last reported upon. The cross branches of quartz do not make in depth, consequently we are confined entirely to the branch of quartz that is on the eastern wall for a supply for our Britains. We shall commence stoping on the east and west side, west of No. 1 shaft, as soon as the weather moderates a little, but at present the rain prevents our doing anything in this place.

WEST SHARF TOR.—Wm. Richards, Sept. 17: There is no change in the 120 cross-cut, or the 74 west, on the south part of the lode, since last week. The part of the lode being carried in the 162 west produces a little rich ore occasionally. We have put two men more here to get on a little faster with this operation. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 162 yields 100, worth of ore per fathom. The small part of lode cut into inside the capel, in the cross-cut in the 174 west, contains quartz, iron, priam, muddle, and very rich quality grey and yellow copper ore—good saving work, and we expect much better things as soon as we can reach the south wall, and open out west upon this part; I am confident that the lode will be very rich. On looking at the level from No. 3 shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, and the lode in the end of No. 2 shaft is 3½ feet wide, and of the same quality as previously reported. The men employed at old Clogau Copper Mine have forked 7 fathoms of water out of the old engine-shaft and adjacent workings. We expect by the end of next week to have the water down to the 10.—Vigra Mine: The Jenny's adit is still being driven through slate rock; the air is very dead in this level. At the reduction-works 32 heads of stamps are at work. The tramming of quartz from the mine to the stone-breaker, and other work, progressing favourably.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, Wm. Roberts, Jun., Sept. 18: Having completed the 120 cross-cut, and the 74 west, on the south part of the lode, since last week, we have this day commenced to draw with the steam-whim from the level. The driving of the cross-cut in the 150, which was suspended in order to do the above-mentioned work, will be resumed at once, and pushed on vigorously. In the winze below the 140, east of old whelm-shaft, the lode looks more promising, is 4 ft. wide, and produces good stones of tin—all saving work. The lode in the 140, east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide; the south part of it is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom; the remainder is saving work for tin. In the 110, east of western shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of peach, muddle, and occasional stones of ore.

WHEAL BULLER.—Jas. Inch, Sept. 19: Stevens's shaft, sinking under the 80 fm. level, is worth for tin 150 per fathom. The 80, east of this shaft, is worth 80 per fathom. The 80, east of Hocking's, is worth 80 per fathom. The 70 east is worth 60 per fathom. The 70 west is very hard, producing a little tin, but not of much value. The winze sinking under the 60 is worth 80 per fathom. No change in the 80, east of Kille's shaft, since last reported.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Sept. 18: In the 120, both east and west, we are still driving by the lode; ground rather spare for driving. In the 108 east we are driving by the side of the lode, and shall cut into it next week. In the winze sinking below the 96 east, the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 90 per fathom for copper ore. In the cross-cut south in the 96 west the ground is still favourable for driving. In the 96 east the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, with spots of muddle and copper ore, but not enough to value, yet a very promising end. In the 84 east we have cut through the cross-cut, but have not seen enough of the lode to report on its character. We shall have 100 tons of copper ore ready for the next sampling by the end of this week.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Sept. 15: Our principal underground operations are for the time being conducted on tribute, and the different pitches yielding their usual quantity of ore.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—George R. Odgers, Sept. 15: The lode in the 120, east from the new shaft, is 20 inches wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the 120, west of ditto, is 2 feet wide, producing stamping work. Two stopes above this level are worth 50 per fathom. In the 100 east we have been driving on the south side of the lode, and next week we intend to cross-cut north under the winze, where we have a good bunch of tin. The lode in the rise above the 100 west is 2½ feet wide, and worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the stopes above the 100 east is worth 80 per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90 east is 3½ feet wide—a good bunch of tin, worth full 300 per fathom. Two stopes above this level are worth 80, and 70 per fathom. The ground in the 95 fathom level cross-cut north is a little wetter, which is composed of a white and softish granite, very similar to that which accompanied the caunter on the eastern side of the junction with the tin lode. This cross-cut we are watching very narrowly. The lode in the stopes above this place is worth 50 per fathom. The lode in the 80 east is large, and producing some good work for tin; this will be taken down next week, when you shall be fully advised as to the value. The lode in the 80 west is 3 feet wide, and worth 60 per fathom. The lode in the 66 east is 20 inches wide, and worth 50 per fathom. The stopes are yielding much the same kind of tin stuff as for some time past. The lode in the boundary shaft is 20 inches to 2 feet wide, composed of quartz and gossan, with strong yellow and grey ore—a very promising lode.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 20: We have no alteration to report in any of the bargains. The lode in the winze maintains its value, and we have placed the men in the 100 to drive north, as from the dialling the winze must be standing north of the 100.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Dacey, W. Polkinghorne, Sept. 15: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 40 per fathom. The lode in the 44, driving west of the cross-cut, is at present small and unproductive, but in all probability it will improve as it gets out of the influence of the cross-course.—Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is without change since last week, worth for tin 70 per fathom. We have no remark to make on the 65, east of shaft, as the men have been employed about surface and other work during the week. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is large, and worth for tin 90 per fathom. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is getting out of the influence of the cross-course, and presenting a good appearance. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 110 per fathom. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 50 per fathom. We are pushing on the 24 cross-cut, south of slide, as fast as possible.

WHEAL KITTY (Cny Lelant).—W. Rosewarne, Sept. 20: North Russos Lode: There is but little alteration in the value of the ends during the past week. North Gowan Lode: The lode in the 60 fm. level, west of Rogers's shaft, is worth 60 per fathom.—Gowan Lode: The lode in the 80 fathom level, east of Rogers's shaft, is improved, worth 80 per fathom.—South Russos Lode: In sinking the boundary shaft on this lode below the 10 fm. level, we have broken some good stones of tin, and the lode is of a highly promising character.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, W. Rogers, Sept. 20: The 155 is extended east and west of the American shaft 3 fathoms; this with the length of shaft will make 5 fathoms. The lode continues worth 150 per fathom for tin, and of very good appearance. No other change.

WHEAL NORRIS.—John Andrews, Sept. 15: Carter's shaftmen are making good progress in cutting plat in the 80. The lode in the 70 east is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. There is no change in the stopes in the back of this level since last reported on. The new lode in the 45 end, driving east of cross-cut, is 20 in. wide, composed of quartz, peach, priam, and plenty of muddle, and thickly spotted with yellow copper ore.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, E. Chervin, Sept. 15: Pilsford's Lode: The lode in bottom of Jardine's shaft is large, producing good stones of tin and copper ore, promising improvement; the bottom of this shaft having drained the lode in bottom of the 50, we propose next week clearing up the bottom of this level, under the best of the tin ground, where we expect to meet with superior quality tin stuff; the stopes in bottom is worth 100 per fathom.—New Lode: In the 20 fm. level rise the ground is very hard still in the elvan lode: worth about ½ ton of copper ore per fathom.—Cobalt Lode: We have holed Beilly's shaft to the 60, securing good ventilation; we shall now clear to the other lodes very rapidly, and also open quickly on the favourable points in search of cobalt; all this has been hitherto prevented by deficient ventilation.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Johns, T. Grenfell, J. Pryor, Sept. 19: The sinking of Trelawny's engine-shaft below the 162 is going on very satisfactorily, and also the cutting of the trip-plat in the 210, at Smith's. We are also pleased to say that the lode in the 162, north of Trelawny's, has further improved, worth 50 per fathom; and, in order to ventilate and open ground speedily we shall at once commence to sink a winze about 20 fms. In advance of this end; and we have also decided to sink another winze about 60 fathoms north of Trelawny's shaft. We shall be able to report the value of each of these against next quarterly meeting, and also to detail the report of our various operations.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, Sept. 19: At the new south lode, in the 12 fm. level, east of No. 1 shaft, the lode is 20 inches wide, worth 50 per fathom; this end is now extended 9 fathoms east of shaft; the lode is well defined, looks masterly and strong. The 11 fm. level is driven 4 fathoms east of No. 1 shaft; the lode in this drive is 8 inches wide, yielding good patches of tin stuff in places, with favourable ground for the production of mineral.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Sept. 15: We have commenced to drive the 130, west of engine-shaft, and will ascertain its value next week. The 120, east of engine-shaft, is worth 90 per fathom. The 110, east of ditto, 90 per fathom. The 120, west of incline shaft, is worth 60 per fathom. The 80, west of Gooding's cross-course, is worth 80 per fathom. We have sold this day 3 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. of black tin, at 47 per ton.

WHITEVEIL.—Wm. Hill, Sept. 19: During the past month we have intersected the lode east of Townley's shaft, and have communicated with the bottom level; the lode in this place is 10 feet wide, composed of quartz, chert, &c., intermixed with lead ore, and on the east side of the lode there is a rib of ore which will yield from 2 to 3 tons per fathom. I consider this lode extending to the north is now the most promising part of the mine, and I have no doubt but that there will be a great improvement in depth, as it is now best going down. We have cut the lode in the shaft, and have commenced to sink again. I have suspended the driving of the north end, as it was so near the surface, and put the men to stop the back of the bottom level until the shaft is sunk another 5 or 10 fathoms; I have also put two men to drive the top level south. The stopes above this level are the same as last reported. We have found several small pieces of ore in the low level, driving from Brennan. Since the last meeting we have sold 100 tons of ore, and have now about 50 tons ready for sale.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (Limited).—
COST AND PROFIT.—Taking the gold return for July at 48,405 oits.—
Deduct loss melting into bars 276 oits.—48,129 oits.
At 7s. 9d. per oita £18,649 19
Cost—Labour Rs. 64,688 583
Other charges Rs. 53,487 858 = Rs. 118,126 \$451, exchange 23½d. 11,564 7 7

This leaves a profit on the month's working of £7,085 12 2
The cost at Fernam Paes Estate, at the Gaia Mine, amounts to Rs. 1642 \$049, exchange, 23½d.—1601, 15s. 8d.

DON PEDRO DEL REY.—Capt. T. Treloar reports:—The gold return for July amounts to 7184 oits, valued at 3053½ ds. The cost (in England and Brazil) has been 1961½, showing a profit of 1992½. The operations generally have proceeded vigorously and well. To erect sufficient stamping-power, however, at Maquina to treat all the ore will be the work of time, but the gold returns and profit can, in a few months, be increased by enlarging our washing strakes, and this will be attended to immediately after the stamping-mill now in the present recommissioning, at which time the Maquina will be completed calling for special remarks. We continue extending easterly and westerly, and the vein everywhere so far is auriferous, but it presents the highest promise as we advance easterly. This month the middle level east has afforded most of the vein stuff for the washhouse, and as the bunch has been so continuous, it is called a "shoot" in the accompanying mine report. But, as I have before advised, the bunches of gold lately seem as if they were thrown off, or appertained to some great deposit elsewhere.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN.—Capt. T. Treloar reports:—The gold return for July amounts to 946 oits, from 434 tons of stone, equal to 2 11 oits. per ton. The lode in the present adit rise continues to improve as we extend upon it, and it is now about 25 feet in length, about 25 feet wide, and at the bottom from 10 to 15 feet in height. At the Mina Grande the lode continues to improve, which is verified by the samples taken at the stamps. The stamps in the new stamping-mill were put to work on July 27. They have been stamping stone daily; both have suffered several interruptions, which I suppose is invariably the case with all new machinery. We are feeding them with the very poorest stone, until we are certain its coffer-beds have obtained a firm foundation, when it will stamp good stone.

SAN PEDRO DEL MONTE.—W. H. Chynoweth, Aug. 4: Referring to my letters of June 25 last and the 25th ult. (see *Mining Journal* of the 1st inst.), I beg to inform you that the cross-cut under San Pedro del Monte intersected the new lode yesterday morning. I immediately assayed the ores, with the following result, Nos. 1 to 6, respectively:—12, 8½, 14, 38, 21, and 27 marcs per monton. Width of lode not yet well defined. Red sulphur of silver is intermixed with black sulphures and iron pyrites.

EL CHICO.—Messrs. Rule and Petherick report that the enlarging of the adit westward is complete, the air-pipes fixed, and the ventilation very good. The San Tomas level is of great promise, and we have decided to clear away some rubbish, and make trial of the ore. The old workings in the eastern part of the mine must have had a very rich bunch of ore, judging from the extent of the workings, and from what I have heard. Believing this, I would like to see the present recommissioning, in which the clearing of the lode at this point, to clear the shaft, and get down as far as possible towards the place where the Spaniards ceased working, and judging from the fact of their driving the adit up to the time of their expulsion, I think that we may expect a good result.

BRITANNIA SILVER-LEAD.—Jas. Nance, Sept. 15: Tremuson Mine: The 44 end, south of the engine-shaft, has now been extended 3½ fms. beyond it. The lode in the present end is 2½ ft. wide, containing a leader of lead ore 7 in. wide in the bottom, but in the back it is only 1 in. wide, the average width being 4 in. In the

of erection will soon prove, by its results, that the working out of the quartz of the Selwyn of Rignand-Vaudreuil, as well as of its deposits of alluvion, is worthy the attention of those interested in gold mining and the confidence of capitalists.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—At the quarterly meeting, on Wednesday (the details of which appear in another column), the Chairman, Mr. George Noakes, F.G.S., mentioned that during the two years ending August these mines have sold 1623 tons of tin, realising 93,018s.; and in the same period there has been paid in dividends (including that declared on Wednesday) the sum of 35,004s. 18s., averaging 15s. per share per quarter. Had these sales been made when tin was at 80s. per ton the amount realised would have been increased by 36,642s., or a total of 129,760s.—equal to an additional dividend of 67s. 5s. per share.

CHONTALES.—It is satisfactory to us to find that the views we expressed in these columns about three months ago are being exactly realised. We then stated that some machinery would be at work about August, and that soon after that remittances of gold would commence. By the last advices, dated at the beginning of August, five mills were at work, and Capt. Paul promises at least 700 ozs. of gold per month for the future. Every exertion would be made to get the larger machinery at work, and some of it was likely to be ready in two months from that date. The returns would then be increased. At Consuelo the cross-cut was expected to reach the lode in a few days, having already intersected a branch containing gold, so that next mail will likely bring most important news on this point. In the report which was received from Capt. Francis in January last he said—"Should we cut the lode as rich in this level as it is in the levels above it will be second to no gold field in the world;" and in one of Capt. Paul's reports on Consuelo he stated—"From the experiments I have made I am thoroughly convinced it is by far the most valuable mine yet discovered in the country." It is also important to notice that another of the company's mines, called Cabazales, adjoins the Javali Mine, and is a continuation of the same lode for 1125 yards in length. The operations hitherto carried on here prove the lode to be rich, and as there is splendid water-power, sufficient to grind almost any quantity of ore, there is every probability that this part of the property will supply a large portion of the aggregate profits. On the whole, we think that there are the best grounds for anticipating the most complete success to this undertaking.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—This company is coming into favour, and is likely to attract much attention in a short time. The statements and reports on the property conditionally purchased are regarded as extraordinary, and from all we hear from disinterested parties there is every probability of their being confirmed. The report of Capt. Barratt would, of itself, afford reliable proof of the great value of the property, his extreme caution and extensive experience being well known. It shows the care with which the directors are acting, that they have sent out Mr. John Arthur Phillips, notwithstanding Capt. Barratt is the agent they elected to send to Nicaragua, he having inspected the property in California before he was in their service. We are informed that the directors have in preparation a circular to the shareholders, which will shortly be issued.

TREATING COPPER AND NICKEL ORES.

An improved process for treating copper and nickel ores has been invented by Viscount CHARLES DE SEQUEVILLE, M.E., of Milan, according to which the ground ore, or the schlick thereof, is first roasted in a peculiarly shaped furnace, being mixed at the time of roasting with about 5 per cent. of the residuum from the manufacture of nitric or azotic acid, the due of the furnace being put in communication with a tower about 8 yards high, filled with coke, so as to obtain the condensation of acid vapours with the assistance of water. The roasted mineral is reduced to small pieces by passing through rollers, then roasted again in the furnace, and mixed at the same time with a proportion equal to about 15 per cent. of a compound mixture of equal parts of common sea salt, binoxide of manganese, and of the residuum of the manufacture of nitric acid; it is to be understood that the proportions of each of the constituents of this mixture may be altered according to the variable nature of the ore to be treated. The twice-roasted ore may then be arranged in heaps, and sprinkled daily for a week with the acids waters from the coke tower. The regular washing of the ore having thus taken place, the concentration of the saturated waters must be proceeded with after they have been drawn off by decantation, leaving free the solid, if any, already precipitated by the dissolved salts of iron. The copper is afterwards precipitated with granulated pig-iron. The copper precipitate is fused into ingots in an ordinary furnace or crucible. He next proceeds with the concentration of the remaining solutions containing the salt of iron, and production by crystallisation of green vitriol or sulphate of iron. The mother waters may be used again to sprinkle over the above-mentioned heaps of calcined or roasted ore.

When nickel is present the process used is similar, but after having obtained by previous precipitation the copper precipitate, and likewise by crystallisation the first portion of the sulphate of iron, the mother waters must be treated—firstly, by evaporation of the mother waters, in order to bring the liquor to a density of 30° of Beaume's aerometer; secondly, saturation of the said liquor by means of carbonate of lime; the same afterwards to be set to boil for one hour, allowed to settle, then again drawn off clear by decantation; thirdly, dissolution in the above liquor so decanted of hypochlorite of lime of commerce in the proportion of about 12 grains to 10 quarts of liquor, with the successive addition of about 14 grains of sulphuric acid at 56° of Beaume, or a proportional quantity of the acid water coming from the condensing tower may be used; fourthly, the clarified liquor is afterwards to be treated in the hot with caustic soda lime in a suitable proportion, as, for instance, about 5 ozs. 4½ drachms to 10 quarts of the liquid; fifthly, the precipitate resulting from the above treatment is dried at a heat of about 302° Fah., then washed cold with hydrochloric acid diluted with water to 8° of Beaume's aerometer; the portion remaining undissolved is again submitted to the drying process at a heat of about 248° Fah., then mixed up into a paste by means of common nut oil with wheat flour, to which black flux and black carbonate of soda have been added, the whole being combined in about the proportions of 100 parts of the said dry residuum, 20 parts of wheat flour, 75 parts of black flux, and 75 parts of dry carbonate of soda. The inventor reserves the right of using different reducing agents, such as oxalic acid, simple hydrogen, or the various known hydrocarbons, and also the right of combining the above-mentioned parts in different proportions. The powdered residuum mixed up as above is formed into a sort of cake, which after being dried is cut into small fragments, which are put into a crucible or set of crucibles, which are to be well covered with a mixture of black flux and dry carbonate of soda, and well luted. They are then submitted to the heat of burning coke in a proper oven for about two hours, after which spongy nickel is obtained, which is to be remelted and reduced into regulus by the ordinary means.

OBTAINING SULPHUR FROM GAS REFUSE.—According to the invention of Mr. T. Bell, of Plaisant, the oxide of iron residue of gas purifying are treated with hydrochloric or equivalent acid, which dissolves out the iron, leaving the sulphur, which it is proposed to utilise, contaminated only with matters which are in no way injurious in most manufacturing processes.

FORGE FURNACES.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. W. Beardmore, of Parkhead, Lanark, which consists essentially in forming the bottom of the heating chamber for holding or receiving the liquid oxide of iron which runs off the charge. The oxide thus run off is maintained in the receptacle in a liquid state, and tapped off as required, to be used for fettling the bottoms of puddling and other furnaces.

SMELTING OF LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER ORE.—The ore of the Lake Superior copper mines is called "copper rock," and consists of pure copper, with stone, earth, and other adventitious substances, mechanically united. It is usually broken either by hand, or stone crushers driven by hand, to fragments about 4 in. or 5 in. in diameter. Then it is passed through the stamping-mill and pulverised to fine sand. A current of water directed through the powdered mass washes out the extraneous matter, which is specifically only one-third as heavy as the metal. This "dressed mineral" contains from 65 to 90 per cent. of copper, and is smelted in a reverberatory furnace, with lime or other suitable flux. The lighter minerals rise to the top and the copper sinks to the bottom, whence it is drawn and cast into ingots or pigs.—*Scientific American*.

IMPROVED CALCINING FURNACE.—An improved calcining furnace has recently been put in operation in Nevada by Mr. CORNETT. The apparatus may be thus described:—First, a cylindrical-shaped hearth of brick is constructed, with a furnace arranged as in the ordinary manner of a reverberatory furnace. Through this furnace longitudinally passes a hollow rock-shaft, with two sets of hollow arms, supporting two paddles or shovels, such as the floats of a steamboat-wheel are secured. The shaft, arms, and floats or shovels are all steam-tight, and in communication the one, with the other. The floats are placed in a position diagonal to the shaft, with a curved face, instead of being in a line with the shaft, as in the steamboat-wheel, the object of which arrangement will soon appear. The ore is placed in the cylinder to the depth of 12 in. more or less. A charge for a furnace 12 ft. long and 8 ft. in diameter is about 4 tons. The shaft is made to rock back and forth, by which the floats or shovels are made to thoroughly stir the entire mass, and lift up the lower portion of it at each forward movement, raise it to near the top of the cylinder, and thence drop it gradually through the flame and air current, which is kept constantly passing through the cylinder. To protect the iron of the shaft and stirrer a stream of cold water is made to pass in at one extremity of the shaft, alternately filling and being emptied from the arms and shovels, while the steam generated is caused to pass out through a proper aperture at the opposite extremity, from whence it is conveyed to a steam-drum upon the top of the furnace, or to a boiler conveniently placed for receiving it, and from whence it can be applied to driving an engine. It is claimed that the constant influx of cold water will keep the iron at a temperature sufficiently low to prevent any very rapid action of the sulphurous gas upon the same.—*Mining and Scientific Press* (California).

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, SEPT. 21, 1866.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected	ton	89 0 0	—
Tough cake & tile	do.	88 0 0	91 0 0
Burra Burra	do.	90 0 0	100 0 0
Copper wire	lb.	0 12½	—
Do. tubes	do.	0 12½	—
Sheath & bolts	ton	91 0 0	—
Bottoms	do.	96 0 0	—
Old (Exchange)	do.	77 0 0	—
BRASS.		Per lb.	
Sheets	per lb.	10½ d.	—
Wire	do.	9½ d.	—
Tubes	do.	11 d.	—
Yellow Metal Sheath	lb.	7½ d.	—
Sheets	do.	7½ d.	—
SPELTER.		Per ton.	
Foreign	do.	20 5 0	—
To arrive	do.	20 5 0	—
ZINC.		Per ton.	
In sheets	do.	27 0 0	—
TIN.		Per ton.	
English blocks	do.	88 0 0	—
Do., bars (in barrels)	do.	91 0 0	—
Do., refined	do.	91 0 0	—
Banca	do.	81 0 0	83 0 0
Straits	do.	80 0 0	80 10 0
TIN-PLATES.*		Per box.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	do.	1 14 0	—
IX Ditto, 1st quality	do.	2 0 0	—
IC Ditto, 2d quality	do.	1 10 0	—
IX Ditto, 2d quality	do.	1 16 0	—
IC Coke	do.	1 4 0	1 7 0
IX Ditto	do.	1 10 0	1 13 0
Canada plates, p. ton	do.	13 10 0	—
Ditto, at works	do.	12 10 0	—
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.			

REMARKS.—During the past week a limited amount of business only has been doing in metals generally; nevertheless, it has not made a very marked impression upon prices, sellers declining orders unless at a very slight concession upon current quotations. The position of all metals is sound, and with the exception of slight fluctuations from time to time there are fair and reasonable grounds of expectation that prices will gradually advance.

COPPER.—The demand has gone off for the moment, but smelters uphold former quotations with much firmness, and some of them decline selling tough under an advance of 5s. per ton. Yellow metal is quiet but steady.

IRON.—Rails are steady at about 67s. per ton, f.o.b. at the works. Merchant bars unaltered. Staffordshire descriptions are quoted as before. Swedish bars inactive; prices unchanged. Scotch pigs are fluctuating, about 54s. to 55s.

LEAD.—Enquiries are not numerous, and good soft qualities of English can be bought at from 20s. 5s. to 20s. 10s., W.B. 22s. 15s., and Spanish 19s. 10s.

SPELTER.—A little business transacted at 20s. 5s. Market unsettled. Zinc, 27s.

TIN.—Banca, ex sale, reported at 81s. Straits saleable in small lots, at 80s. cash.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers are obtaining fair prices; the demand continues good both for coke and charcoal.

STEEL.—Swedish is a little easier in value.

BIRMINGHAM, SEPT. 21.—Messrs. George Ryland and Co.'s "Iron Trade Circular" reports:—"Better class pigs firm, but quotations of the trade generally are lower, but not to any extent of quantity. We report the Birm'gham district. What is doing is mostly directed to North Staffordshire; even there very little has been sold of the higher brands, which are held firm at list prices, for these are now considered disproportionately high to the current ruling of the trade. Indeed, in all cases where prices are asked for dealers say they go as near the list as they can, but take care always to be under it, as otherwise they must give up all hopes of a transaction. We have heard the observation made in a forcible manner, among the representatives of certain great London houses, largely engaged in home and foreign contracts, that they are able to buy South Staffordshire iron cheaper at Hull than in South Staffordshire. There must be some serious mismanagement to bring about such a result, or some over-clever devices on the part of 'experienced brokers.' The Staffordshire ironmasters may hereafter not improbably find it wiser to attend to their own dealings, personally, as heretofore. It is quite clear to outsiders that some houses, and those not the smallest, are being sacrificed. The disturbances of trade in Scotland, and the silencing of the Northern furnaces by the obstinacy of the workmen, have thrown a pressure upon Wales, just at present; but it would be an error, and might lead to subsequent mischievous misrepresentations, to mistake what is going on, and what all are glad to welcome, for more than what would be a mere ordinary business if generally diffused as under the usual circumstances of the trade. Rails are brisk at decidedly better prices—67s. 10s., and for first-class brands 67s. 15s. A pressure is put on works to get down Russian, and American orders, mainly, perhaps, in the first and last part of the year, from the closing in of the season, but very much also from consideration of the acceptable cash payments that are made weekly as rails come done. These help materially towards the payment of wages, and to keep the paper now held by makers out of discount."

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6.—The demand for Scotch pig is only moderate, and almost entirely from consumers. The market is, however, steady, and no material alteration has taken place in prices, or in the general state of the market. From store the demand is limited, and a disposition is manifested to make concessions. Prices are, however, as before. An invoice of 50 tons refined English iron has been sold on private terms. Copper is now fairly active, and prices are a little higher. Baltimore is scarce, and obtained with some difficulty. Sheathing and yellow metal are firm, and unchanged in price.—*Iron Age*.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian and Younger (Sept. 21) write:—"Business in all kinds has been extremely limited, and though most holders are very firm, and express themselves strongly that higher rates are pretty certain to be established shortly, buyers act with caution. Prices have given way a little for most descriptions, but it looks as if a very slight further reduction would bring about a considerable business. The smelters are still declining orders for raw copper at current rates, but the French dealers and consumers are not so firm, and show a disposition to re-sell on this market, some recent cheap purchases of Chili bars and ingots. This latter feature has done more than anything else to flatten the article here."

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. Pitcairn-Campbell (Liverpool, Sept. 14) reports:—"The market has not made any further official alteration in their quotations for English copper, though they are unwilling sellers of unmanufactured metal, is, however, rather quieter, the speculative feeling having in some measure subsided. We raise our quotations for regulus and ores 6d. per unit, those for bars and ingots remaining the same as at the date of our last report. Sales since our last have been—

Sept. 1—700 tons ore, at Swansea, ex E. Waters	£ 0 15 6	per unit.
Sept. 1—450 tons ore, at Swansea, ex Wm. Turner	£ 0 15 6	per unit.
Sept. 1—750 tons regulus, to arrive, per Aconagua	£ 0 16 0	per unit.
Sept. 1—10 tons ingots, to arrive, ex Sebastian Cabot	£ 87 10 0	per ton.
Sept. 2—41 tons bars, to arrive, ex Spirit of the Morning	£ 81 0 0	per ton.
Sept. 3—550 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex Delaware	£ 0 16 0	per unit.
Sept. 3—160 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex Lord Marmion	£ 0 16 0	per unit.
Sept. 3—100 tons regulus, at Swansea, out of second hands	£ 0 16 0	per unit.
Sept. 3—350 tons regulus, to arrive, per Oruro	£ 0 16 0	per unit.
Sept. 4—530 tons ore, at Swansea, ex Toopilla	£ 0 16 0	per unit.
Sept. 4—200 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex Toopilla	£ 0 16 0	per unit.
Sept. 5—550 tons regulus, here, out of second hands	£ 0 15 10	per unit.
Sept. 7—32 tons ingots, here, out of second hands	£ 87 10 0	per ton.
Sept. 10—225 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex Ianthe	£ 0 16 0	per unit.
Sept. 11—30 tons bars, for October delivery	£ 82 10 0	per ton.

Stocks of copper produce (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available—

Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	2245	1825	1682	459
Swansea	7950	6205	781	143
Cape	609	—	—	—
Australian	250	—	—	—
Knockmarr	4509	—	—	—

Arrivals from the West Coast, S. A., since our last—

Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Here—Cuban, from Colon	—	180	—	—
At Swansea—Alpha, from Carrizal	—	284	229	—
Thomas Daniel, from Caldera	235	27	179	—

Quotations are 16s. for ores and regulus, 81s. and 82s. for bars, 87s. and 87s. 10s. for ingots, and 17s. 6d. nominally for Barilla.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week amount to 122 ships. For all descriptions of coal the demand has been fairly active, and no change whatever in quotations. Only four cargoes remain unsold. Hetton Wallend, 22s. 6d.; Haswell Wallend, 22s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallend, 22s. 6d.; Hartlepool Wallend, 22s. 3d.; East Hartlepool Wallend, 22s.; South Hartlepool Wallend, 21s.; Pittington Wallend, 19s.; 40 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in August was 948,664 tons, against 841,847 tons in the corresponding month of 1865, showing an increase of 106,817 tons. The particulars are—From

the Northern ports, 517,598 tons; Yorkshire, 39,403 tons; London, 3082 tons; Liverpool, 61,737 tons; Severn ports, 262,712 tons; and Scotch, 64,132 tons. The increase was—Northern ports 84,616 tons; and Liverpool, 12,835 tons; Severn ports, 62,777 tons. The decrease was—Yorkshire, 9885 tons; London, 465 tons; Scotch ports, 22,561 tons. Total shipments, 6,337,846 tons, against 5,709,575 tons, showing an increase of 628,271 tons.

Prices, generally speaking, have not been so firm in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, owing to a less active demand for shares on the part of the public, and restricted operations on the part of the dealers. A few shares, however, such as Chontales, West Caradon, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Prince of Wales, Clifford Amalgamated, North Treskerby, East Basset, Chiverton Moor, Wheel Grenville, Mineral Rights, Great Retallack, East Russell, and others, have been pretty extensively dealt in, and some of them at greatly advanced rates. The standard for copper ore is up 1s. this week, but we have not heard of any change in tin. Carn Camborne, 24s. to 26s.; Chiverton Moor, 6 to 6½; Chontales Gold shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off 3½ to 3¾; Clifford shares have again risen to 12, 12½. Great Wheal Vor shares have not been so firm, and leave off 24 to 25, ex dividend; at the meeting the directors declared a quarterly dividend of 2954s. (10s. per share), and carried over 3069s. 14s. 11d. to next account. The supplementary reports, made up to the day of meeting, showed a balance of 6023s. 14s. 11d. in favour of the company, and the profits of the quarter were made from tin at 48s. per ton. The returns of over 70 tons per month have been made, without diminishing the reserves, and the mine never looked better than at present, so that, as we stated last week, the rise in tin must greatly add to the profits, and we can only account for the temporary fall in shares by the fact that great numbers were bought at 17 and 18, and holders have been realising their profits. East Basset, 22 to 24; East Carn Brea, 2½ to 3; East Lovell, 11 to 11½; East Russell, 3 to 3½; East Grenville, 2½ to 2¾. Great Laxey shares declined to 17½, but leave off better, at 17½ to 18½, ex dividend; the report at the meeting was very favourable, and a dividend of 7500s. (10s. per share) was declared for the quarter. In the half-year ending July last, the mines produced 1-5th more lead and 144 tons more blende than in the half-year ending in January, but through the reduction in the price of these metals, the produce of the six months in money is very little more than the previous half-year. North Roskear, 4 to 5; at the meeting, held on September 11, the accounts showed a balance against the company of 777s. 7s. 10d., and a call of 1s. per share was made. The costs of the mine have been reduced, and the rise in tin has added to the returns, and lessened the loss on the two months' working. At the next meeting, should the price of tin continue to advance, the agents state they can look forward to meeting the reduced expenditure, while making such explorations as may, probably, again bring the mine into a profitable state.

At Prosper United the price of metals is improving the prospects of this property, and the returns also are increasing, and the agent states that the last month's sales were sufficient to meet the whole cost and leave a small profit. Frontino and Bolivia, 10s. to 12s.; Marke Valley, 4½ to 5. Wheal Bullers have not been so firm, and leave off 22½ to 27½; the lode in the 80, east of Stevens' shaft, is worth 80s. per fm. East Caradon, 7½ to 8; the ends reported upon this week are worth in the aggregate 43s. per fm. Mineral Rights Association, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; North Crofty, 20s. to 25s.; North Downs, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; North Treskerby, 2½ to 3½. Prince of Wales, 26s. to 28s.; the lode in the 45 east is valued at 40s. per fm., and the 45 west is near to the cross-course. Wheal Grenvilles have been more in request, at 32s. 6d. to 35s.; the mine shows one or two improved points. A winze below the 90 is worth 30s. per fm.; and as by dialling it appears to be north of the 100, a cross-cut has been put out north in the 100, as it is possible that level has been driven on a branch, and not on the main lode. Providence Mines, 25 to 27. Great Retallacks have remained without much change, at 10s. to 12s. South Frances, 17½ to 22½; Tincroft, 11½ to 12. West Caradons have advanced, and largely dealt in up to 10, 11. West Chivertons have not been so firm, at 60 to 62½. West Seton, 13s. to 140; Wheal Basset, 80 to 85; Wheal Crebhor, 13s. to 15s.; Wheal Mary Ann, 9 to 10; Wheal Seton, 160 to 165. Devon Great Consols, 450 to 470; at a directors' meeting, held this day (Friday) a dividend of 6s. per share (6144s.) was declared, leaving 16,528s. 17s. 8d. in hand. West Frances, 7 to 9; we understand there is a great improvement in the bottom level, worth 40s. per fm.; and, with the present price of tin, the agents expect to meet the costs of the mine after next meeting. If this be the case the shares are far below their value, for a rise in tin, which it is only natural to expect, may give profits; and shares have dropped from 40. Camborne Vean, 25s. to 30s.; the mine is looking well, particularly in the 135, where the lode continues worth 7 tons of copper ore per fm., and the next sampling expected to be over 100 tons. Panullicio, 3 to 3½; the advices by the mail this week are very satisfactory, both at the office and by private sources. Grambler and St. Aubyn have advanced to 5, 6, and largely dealt in.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange, during the week, has been active, and prices have been fairly maintained. West Chiverton shares have been largely dealt in, and close firm. The reports from the mine are of the most favourable character; price, 60 to 65. Great Laxey shares are firmer, at 17½ to 18½. Chiverton Moor, 6 to 6½; the prospects of this mine are good for permanent success. Great Wheal Vor meeting passed off well; the dividend declared was deemed very satisfactory, in the face of the unparalleled depression in the tin market; closing price, 24 to 25. Westminster Mining Company (Limited), 5 to 5½; the present returns from these mines are 50 tons of lead monthly. As soon as the new machinery is completed, for which ample provision has been made, the returns will be from 100 to 200 tons of lead per month. The management is delegated to Mr. Thompson, secretary of Great Laxey, and the prospects of the undertaking would appear to be of a high order. Profits and early dividends may be relied on. Chontales shares have risen to 8, 8½, and a large business has been done in the shares. Frontino, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., and in demand. Cobre Copper, 3½ to 4; Cape Copper, 4 to 4½; United Mexican, 1½ to 2½; Pestaurena, ½ to ½ dis.; Yudanamutana, ½ to 1; Port Philip, ½ to 1; Don Pedro, par to ½ prem.; Washoe Gold, 1½ to 1¾. The market closes with rather a firm appearance.

The LEVANT UNITED MINES are about to be worked by a cost-book company, with 6000 shares, upon which 10s. per share is paid, and of which the prospectus will be found in another column. The mine is in the middle of the St. Just district, and surrounded by mines which in the aggregate have returned nearly 1,000,000l. profits, whilst it has the further advantage of being admirably situated geologically. A pumping-engine of 36-inch cylinder, with appropriate pitwork, is being negotiated for, and stamping machinery is already erected, so that the returns of tin can be at once and profitably made. The vendors take half their purchase-money in shares considered as 5s. paid, thus showing their confidence in the enterprise, whilst the dues are favourable—one twenty-fourth on tin, one twentieth on copper, and 4d. per ton on copper ores. The property has been inspected and reported upon by Capt. John Carthew and Ralph P. Goldworthy, and their reports, which are appended to the prospectus, are of a very encouraging character.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4470 tons of ore were sold realising 18,632s. 10s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 109s. 16s. 0d.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton 4s. 3s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 281 tons 12 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Aug. 23	3167	102	8 0	6½	24 0	62 170
" 30	2439	100	19 0	7½	4 11 6	62 180
Sept. 6	2503	107	20 0	6½	4 0 0	64 130
" 13	1373	107	6 0	6½	4 0 6	64 30
" 20	4470	109	16 0	6½	4 3 6	65 40

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1s. 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. Compared with

the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 64., and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 6d.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 6444. Company, per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ore, sampled in the month of May and June last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 16,528. 17s. 8d. in cash, or bills not at maturity, and reserve fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Great Wheal Vor United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. George Noakes, F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 6257. 14s. 11d. A dividend of 10s. per share was declared, leaving an undivided balance of 30697, to be carried forward. Details in another column.

At Spearne Moor Mine quarterly meeting, on Sept. 14, the accounts showed a debit balance of 2087. 10s. 2d. The loss on the three months' working was 644. 8s. 5d., but the advance in the price of tin will, in all probability, enable the mine to pay its way. A resolution was passed to purchase the adjoining sett of Spearne Consols, with engine, materials, &c., and work the two consols jointly, which can be done with great advantage to Spearne Moor.

At West Damsel Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 2924. The profit on the two months' working was 11. 12s. The report as the agent was considered to be favourable.

At Crenver and Wheal Abraham special general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. H. Kimber in the chair), the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting, on Sept. 5, were confirmed.

At Trevelyan Consols Mine meeting, on Sept. 12, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1987. 13s. 11d. Captains James and Pooley say—"We have 18 pits working by 28 men, at an average tribute of 14s. in 17. Our prospects are quite equal with last quarter, and the cost will be about the same. A fair rise in the price of tin will put the mine in a profitable state; and from the fact that the north and south lode is all in virgin ground, there appears to be a mine here for almost any number of years."

At Great Wheal Fortune meeting, held at the mine, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 12147. 16s., to meet which a call of 13s. 6d. per share was made. The agents reported that in sinking Hosken's flat-roof shaft 14 fathoms deeper, Blue Burrow lode would fall in with Carnmeal lode, when the lode would be looked forward to. A winze under the 114, on Carnmeal lode, is worth 25s. per fathom, and two stopes worth 20s. and 25s. per fathom. They believe the mine will go on to improve, and during the next three months important discoveries will be made.

At St. Day United Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for May and June showed a debit balance of 25497. 8s. 3d., and a loss on the two months' working of 11947. 10s. 4d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Captains Cook, Gilbert, Oates, and Boudry, reported that the stopes east of Oppie's shaft have again improved, and they feel confident they will present a better statement and report at the next meeting. The machinery is in good working order, and they are keeping the water comfortably.

At the Capula Silver Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Sankey in the chair), the resolution of the requisitionists was withdrawn, and Messrs. Phillips and Van Weede were elected directors. Details will be found in another column.

At the Trinidad Petroleum Company (annual) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. L. Baker in the chair), the correspondence that had recently taken place between Mr. D. Nicoll, the late Chairman, Mr. Greig (the only one of the late directors at present upon the board), and Mr. J. H. Doyle, the auditor, was freely discussed. Mr. Cresswell (a director), referring to the prospects of the company, stated that much depended upon the shareholders affording the means to meet the liabilities, and carry on the business. The attempt of the late directors to wind-up the company behind the backs of the shareholders had seriously impaired the credit of the company, but the present directors were doing their utmost to rectify it from its embarrasment, and had already paid off 5000 of its liabilities. The property the company possessed was a very valuable one—they had a first-class article to offer to the public, and they were now making arrangements for pushing sales in France, Italy, and other places, as well as in England and Antwerp, where they had a profitable contract. They had in view, from resources on hand, and coming in next year, under contracts already entered into, ample funds to meet all liabilities, if they could only get over their present temporary embarrasment. Their asphalt was actually superior to the best of the kind, and beginning to be admitted, and in consequence the numerous orders were coming in. But to reap the advantages of their property the proprietors must pay their calls, and satisfy the bankers and other capitalists, who were ready to assist them with funds, in order that the company should be carried on. The report of the directors was carried, and upon the proposition of Mr. Kitchen, seconded by Dr. Robertson, a resolution was passed, approving the course adopted by the present directors, and with the view of strengthening their hands call upon the shareholders to pay their calls, believing that under proper management highly satisfactory results can be attained. The assets actually in hand were equal to 4s. per share, without taking into account the Trinidad property. The loss had been on the distillation. The Chairman mentioned that provided the calls already made were paid, there was no probability that any further call would be required. The proceedings concluded by votes of thanks to Mr. Sharp (who had volunteered to fill the office of secretary on the retirement of the late secretary), to Mr. Doyle (the auditor), to Mr. Finlason (the agent at Trinidad), and to the Chairman and directors.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening is not unfavourable, but presents just such changes as would be expected from the utter want of confidence still felt in the City. In the ISSUE DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the notes issued of 264,800, represented by a corresponding increase in the coin and bullion on the other side. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "rest" of 102,082; and an increase in the "public deposits" of 366,959, 469,042; a decrease in the "other deposits" of 286,642, and a decrease in the "seven day and other bills" of 36,630, 123,355; leaving a total increase on the liability side of 45,707, which, added to the 358,377, decrease in the "other securities" on the asset side, gives an increase in the total reserve of 404,084.

On the Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 7½; West Caradon, 10, 9½; West Seton, 140; Drake Walls, ½; West Chiverton, 60.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, ½, 1½, 1; Port Phillip, ½, ½; Worthing, ½; General, 19½.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Chontales, 3½, 3, 3½, 3, 2½; Pestarena, 1; Frontino and Bolivia, ½, ½; St. John del Rey, 47½, 48; Cobre, 3½, 3½, 3½; Vallanzasca, ½.

IMPROVEMENTS IN VENTILATION.—At the Agricultural Hall Exhibition several admirable models of Tossell's self-acting ventilator are at present on view, and are worthy of attention, both for compactness and efficiency. The ventilator is a combination of two arrangements, well known to the readers of the *Mining Journal*—that of Mr. Mathias Dunn, the Government Inspector of Mines, models of which were for many years at our office, and that of Mr. McKinsell, which has been extensively introduced. Mr. Tossell adopts the form of the McKinsell ventilator—a smaller tube for carrying off the contaminated air within a larger, through which the pure air descends, but proposes to obtain a more forcible down draft by the adaptation of Mr. Dunn's revolving cowl, the open side of which is, by means of a suitable vane, kept to the wind. For the ventilation of ships and buildings Mr. Tossell's arrangement has the advantage of securing a good supply of pure air without draught, and of occupying a very limited amount of space. In applying the ventilator to mines Mr. Tossell considers that pure air can never be hoped for in them until there is a direct communication by means of pipes between the mouth of the downcast shaft and the extreme ends beyond the places where the gas escapes, and maintains that the pressure of the air in his cowls would be ample to force through the necessary quantity for ventilating the mine thoroughly. As Mr. Tossell has never seen a colliery he has the advantage of being untrammelled by any considerations of existing systems, and gives evidence of his confidence in the invention by generously offering to put down his ventilator without any charge either for his own labour or for travelling expenses, provided a colliery be placed at his disposal to ventilate, and the necessary men and materials for the construction of the ventilator and distribution of the air be supplied him—no payment being made to him until the practicability and advantages of his system have been completely demonstrated.

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—Although it may be practically impossible to remove at all times every cause of danger connected with railway travelling, it will undoubtedly be a great step in advance to provide such arrangements as shall prevent the serious personal injury of anyone in the event of a casualty unfortunately occurring, and as the accidents which in general prove most fatal are collisions it is obvious that it is to them that attention should be first directed. An invention has been provisionally specified by Messrs. NEGRETTE and ZAMBRA, the well-known philosophical instrument makers, of Hatton-garden, which consists in connecting the bodies of railway carriages in such a manner to the under framework, to which the wheels are adapted, that in the event of a collision, either in front or from behind, the connections between the bodies and the under framing will be ruptured by the shock, so as to allow the under framing (which receives the shock) to move forward under the bodies, without carrying them along with them, as is the case when they are rigidly bound. By this means passengers seated within the carriage, although they may be subjected to a somewhat rude shock, will not incur any serious personal injury in the event of a collision. The mode they propose of effecting the object of their invention consists in providing the under framings of all carriages with grooves, in which the bodies are placed, so that they may slide forward or backward on the under frame, if not secured thereon. In order to prevent the bodies from moving on the framings when in ordinary work, Messrs. Negretti and Zambra propose that they shall be held in position by bolts sufficiently strong for the purpose, but which will yield and be broken if subjected to any extraordinary strain, and will thus allow the bodies of the carriages to move forward or backward on the under framing. In order to ensure that the bolts will be severed when a collision takes place, they may be passed through holes made in steel plates let into the woodwork of the framing. The bodies may also be provided with buffers at their ends, to lessen the effects of any shock. It will likewise be found desirable that a luggage truck or van, or empty frame, provided with grooved under framing, and also with a set of strong buffers, should be placed in front of the train and between the carriage and the engine, in order that in the event of a collision the bodies of the passenger carriages may be driven forward partly or wholly on to it, and there remain without further injury. Instead of bolting the carriages to the under framing, they may merely be placed thereon, and strong iron plates may be fixed firmly on the sides of the carriages. These plates should project over the frames, and be secured to them with such

sized screws as would break or tear out of the wooden frame on a concussion or collision taking place. Several modifications of these arrangements are likewise referred to, but in all cases the principle is the same—the body is to be fastened to the framing sufficiently firm to avoid inconvenience through their separation in ordinary working, yet so that they will give way in case of collision.

IMPROVED BLACKSMITHS' TONGS.—To obviate the inconvenience of changing one tool for another in handling iron of different thicknesses, Mr. C. W. LE COURT, of Norwalk, U.S., makes the tongs adjustable, so that the same instrument may be used constantly. This is done by constructing a ratchet of hooked teeth on the one jaw, and by a similar tooth on the other, which locks into any tooth of the ratchet, according to the size of the iron to be held. The two parts of the tongs can in a moment be separated when necessary, and the construction is very plain and simple.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.—There are 12,000 miles of railway in work in the United Kingdom, and the number of passenger carriages with which they are worked is about 15,000, and of wagon stock upwards of 200,000. The value of the entire rolling stock of carriages and wagons in this country may be taken at about 17,000,000, and upon this amount the annual depreciations amount to at least 1,250,000. Some idea may be formed of the foreign and colonial requirements for carriages and wagons from the official returns of the exports in 1864, which amounted to no less a sum than 328,430. This demand still continues, and the present year will no doubt prove equally satisfactory.—Hardwicke's "Birmingham and the Midland Hardware District."

A VENTURESOME AND NIMBLE YOUNG LADY.—At the famous Great Wheal Vor United Mines, on Sunday, Miss Day, a young lady from London, descended to the bottom of the workings, 204 fms. (1224 ft.) below the surface. She went down by means of the ordinary ladders, and after going through the various levels ascended in the same manner. Miss Day accompanied the agents of the mines in their usual inspection, and was congratulated on her remarkable agility in climbing.

With next week's Journal we shall publish a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which will contain the Proceedings of the South Wales Institute of Engineers—Improvements in Boring and Blasting (illustrated)—Mineral Wealth of Italy—Petroleum in Italy—Mining in Cornwall and Devon—Hints to Emigrants, No. III.—Application of Iron to Pit-head Framing and Engine Seats—Collecting Gases from Blast-Furnaces (illustrated)—Meeting of the Snaefell Mining Company, &c.

Royal School of Mines.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.
JERMYN STREET, LONDON.
THE SIXTEENTH SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER.
Prospectuses of the course of study may be had on application to the Registrar.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, are given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings from Nine to Ten, by Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S. Those on MINERALOGY begin on Friday, the 24th October, and terminate at Christmas: fee, £2 2s. Those on GEOLOGY commence in January and continue till June. A shorter course of Lectures on MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY is delivered on Wednesday evenings, from Eight till Nine. These begin on the 10th of October, and terminate at Easter: fee, £1 11s. 6d. Mr. TENNANT accompanies his students to the public museums and to places of geological interest in the country.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON BROTHERS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 16, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C., are prepared to BUY or SELL, at close prices, for cash or the fortnightly settlement, shares in East Wheal Lovell, Clifford Amalgamated, Great Wheal Vor, East Caradon, West Caradon, East Wheal Russell, Prince of Wales, Chontales, Gold, Atlantic Telegraph, and Anglo-American Telegraph. Telegrams promptly attended to.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, having just returned from a tour in Paris and Northern France, will be most happy to receive particulars of Mining Companies in Cornwall, Devon, Northumberland, and Great Britain generally, for a circular about to be issued, and which is now in preparation. Particulars to be sent early to 8, Warrimoor-court, Throgmorton-street, London. Bankers, National Bank, Old Broad-street. All orders to Buy or Sell executed as usual.
August 21, 1866.

MESSRS. WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, PLYMOUTH. (Late Edwin H. Wadge, from Clarence Chambers, Manchester.) WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., occupying as they do a central position in the mining districts, will be enabled to acquire authentic information on all mining properties, and to advise their clients with the utmost correctness and punctuality. They will be also able to faithfully report the progress and exact position of the various mines in which their clients have embarked. The personal attention of Mr. Wadge may be always relied on.

MR. ERWIN HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., of STRADBROOK HALL, BLACKROCK, COUNTY DUBLIN, finds it necessary to point out that he is NOT the MR. WADGE of the FIRM of WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., of PLYMOUTH, with which he has NOT THE SLIGHTEST CONNECTION. This announcement is not made with any disrespect to, or prejudice of the respectability of, Messrs. Webb, Wadge, and Co., but purely to prevent such a confusion of persons as the extraordinary similarity of two names (the initials being identical) gives rise to.—Stradbroke Hall, June 21, 1866.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, POLICE, ST. DAY, SCORRIER, CORNWALL, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that, in addition to his Mining Business, he has commenced that of an AUCTIONEER and APPRAISER, and any sales entrusted to him shall receive his careful attention. Mr. CHARLES BAWDEN's long connection with the Mines of Devon and Cornwall, in the purchase and sale of materials, specially qualifies him for the valuation of all kinds of Mining Machinery, &c.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynastig and Cwm Fron Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES. Temporary Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, London.

CAPT. JOHN ROBERTS, who has just returned from Brazil, and who has spent eighteen years in gold mining in Brazil, New Granada, &c., now OFFERS himself to INSPECT any MINES in or out of Great Britain. Capt. ROBERTS would have no objection to a permanent situation.—Address, Hotel, Schull, co. Cork, Ireland.

CAPT. RICH. BODMIN, CORNWALL, being in the centre of the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 25 years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES in either of the above counties. Orders promptly attended to.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

MR. SPARGO has for sale shares in English mines paying from 12 to 20 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he will with confidence specially recommend to the public as sound investments.

MR. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will at all times give the best advice as to investments in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; and in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of 5s. he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

MR. SPARGO has published the following works, viz.:—Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1859—2s. 6d.

Doitto doitto doitto 1860, price 2s. 6d.
Doitto doitto doitto 1862, price 5s.
Doitto doitto doitto 1864, price 5s.
Doitto doitto doitto 1865, price 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers. Geological Maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-roads, and elvan courses by which it is traversed. Price 2s. 6d. each.

A Model, or Relief Map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price 5s. 5s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negotiated. Commission 1½ per cent.

MR. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

MR. SPARGO'S Statistics for 1866 are now ready. Bankers: Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

LEAD ORE, LEAD, AND SILVER.

The following returns show the districts, and quantity of Lead Ore, Lead, and Silver raised and sold during the year 1865:—

Counties.	Lead Ore.	Lead.	Silver.
ENGLAND—Cornwall	6,546 11 ..Tons	4,296 8 ..Ozs.	214,659
Devonshire	1,847 12 ..	1,147 14 ..	38,865
Somersetshire	1,060 0 ..	626 10 ..	1,300
Shropshire	3,715 12 ..	2,770 9 ..	2,247
Yorkshire	7,618 2 ..	5,516 0 ..	35,884
Cumberland	6,173 6 ..	4,585 19 ..	12,001
Westmoreland	1,881 0 ..	1,410 18 ..	68,887
Durham and Northumberland	21,501 14 ..	16,881 11 ..	860
Derbyshire	6,283 0 ..	4,787 10 ..	192 8
Staffordshire	296 0 ..	192 8 ..	54,617
WALLES—Cardiganshire	7,835 6 ..	5,877 1 ..	3,480
Carmarthenshire	929 10 ..	696 10 ..	2,066
Pembrokeshire	322 0 ..	255 0 ..	30
Brecknockshire	12 0 ..	7 0 ..	10,717
Merionethshire	3 0 ..	2 5 ..	28,280
Montgomery	3,024 10 ..	2,277 15 ..	42,877
Denbighshire	7,508 0 ..	5,726 0 ..	390
Flintshire	6,137 10 ..	4,628 5 ..	125,221
Carnarvonshire	237 2 ..	171 10 ..	1,334 4
ISLE OF MAN	3,143 0 ..	2,321 0 ..	184 7
IRELAND	1,777 16 ..	1,334 4 ..	8,704
Silver Ores	245 16 ..	184 7 ..	
SCOTLAND	2,363 17 ..	1,774 17 ..	

Total of the United Kingdom .. 90,452 4 .. 67,181 1 .. 724,856

ZINC.—The total quantity of Zinc Ore, principally sulphide of zinc (black jack), was 17,842 tons 15 cwt.; the value of this ore being estimated at about 52,478. 8s. 4d. The average produce of the ore being about 25 per cent. gives the produce of metallic zinc as 4460 tons, the value of which will, therefore, be 104,8107.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.—The September number of the "Philosophical Magazine" contains the translation of a paper by M. Kopp, in which that ingenious chemist gives the results of some experiments with nitro-glycerine which have recently been made, under his superintendence, at some quarries of Vosgesian sandstone near Saverne—experiments which seem to have led to the entire disuse of gunpowder in the quarries in question. M. Kopp, looking on the one hand to the extreme danger of storing nitro-glycerine and transporting it from place to place, and on the other to the very great advantages which this compound has over gunpowder for use for blasting purposes, recommends that it should always be prepared on the spot where it is to be used. This is the plan adopted at Saverne, where the mode of preparation is as follows:—In a vessel of sandstone, placed in cold water, fuming nitric acid of 49° or 50° Beaume is mixed with double its weight of the most concentrated sulphuric acid. These acids are prepared expressly at Dienne, and sent to Saverne. On the other hand, glycerine of commerce, but free from iron and lead, is evaporated in an iron pot until it marks from 30° to 31° Beaume. This concentrated glycerine should be syrupy when quite cold. The workman then places 3300 grammes of the mixed acids, well cooled, in a glass flask (a sandstone pot, or a porcelain or sandstone basin may also be used), dipped in a bath of cold water, and pours in slowly, with constant stirring, 500 grammes of glycerine. The important point is to avoid a perceptible heating of the mixture, which would occasion a tumultuous oxidation of the glycerine, with production of oxalic acid. Hence, the vessel in which the change of glycerine into nitro-glycerine is effected should be constantly cooled on the outside by cold water. The mixture having been completely effected, the whole is left for from five to ten minutes, then the mixture is thrown into cold water. The nitro-glycerine is rapidly precipitated as a heavy oil, which is collected by decantation. It is then washed with a little water, and when the water has been decanted away is ready for use. In a section on the "Properties of Nitro-glycerine," M. Kopp states that it is a yellow or brownish oil, heavier than water, and insoluble in it, but soluble in alcohol and ether; that prolonged exposure to only a feeble degree of cold causes it to crystallise in elongated needles; that when spread on the earth contact with a burning body does not easily inflame it, and cannot be made to cause it to burn more than partially; that a flask full of it may be smashed on a stone pavement without the nitro-glycerine detonating; that it may be volatilised without decomposition by a regulated heat, but cannot long undergo brisk ebullition without exploding; and that a drop made to fall on a moderately hot plate volatilises quietly, but on a red-hot plate immediately inflames, burning like a grain of gunpowder, but without noise, and on a plate hot enough to cause the nitro-glycerine to boil immediately decomposes with a violent explosion. He adds, that nitro-glycerine, especially when impure and acid, may decompose spontaneously after a time with disengagement of gas and production of oxalic and glyceric acids, and he regards it as probable that some of the mysterious explosions of nitro-glycerine which have recently taken place may have been due to this cause. The nitro-glycerine (he says) being enclosed in well-stoppered bottles, the gaseous products of decomposition, not being able to escape, exert a very great pressure on the nitro-glycerine; and under these circumstances the least shock and the slightest motion may be followed by an explosion. And yet, the vapour which it gives off being so poisonous, nitro-glycerine must not be kept in open vessels.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sept. 14—Great Laxey	100	£21 2 6	.....	Michell and Son.
19—Whitwell	50	11 15 0	.....	Locke, Blackett, & Co.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sept. 13—Great Laxey	100	£ 3 17 0	.....	Attwood's Executors.

Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sept. 15—Wheal Uny	9 12 0	24 ..	£47 0 0	.....	Carvedras.
19—Great Wh. Vor.	7 12 0	24 ..	.....	376 11 10	Carvedras.
Penhallis	9 7 0	5 ..	.....	3668 2 6	.....
				458 15 6	.....

COPPER ORES. Sampled Sept. 5, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Sept. 20.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols. 141	£5 0 0	.....	Marke Valley	90	£2 17 6
ditto	131	5 1 0	ditto	89	2 16 6
ditto	124	5 3 6	ditto	65	2 13 6
ditto	123	5 0 6	ditto	66	5 10 0
ditto	117	5 3 0	ditto	54	5 3 6
ditto	114	5 3 0	ditto	50	4 2 6
ditto	112	4 17 0	ditto	49	2 15 0
ditto	110	5 4 0	ditto	48	3 14 0
ditto	109	1 13 6	ditto	47	3 16 6
ditto	103	3 13 6	ditto	46	26 11 18 6
ditto	102	4 18 6	ditto	45	23 1 11 6
ditto	98	4 5 6	ditto	44	60 4 2 6
ditto	96	1 15 0	ditto	43	57 4 0 6
ditto	94	1 14 0	ditto	42	73 2 2 6
ditto	84	4 10 6	ditto	41	89 3 1 6
ditto	82	9 2 0	ditto	40	119 32 2 6
ditto	77	1 10 0	ditto	39	24 4 1 6
ditto	74	3 3 6	ditto	38	56 4 3 0
ditto	44	2 13 6	ditto	37	54 4 2 6
ditto	40	5 5 6	ditto	36	85 3 3 6
ditto	38	12 18 6	ditto	35	34 7 11 6
ditto	36	8 11 0	ditto	34	12 7 0
ditto	29	10 3 6	ditto	33 .....	.....
ditto	20	3 11 0	ditto	32 .....	.....
Hingston Down	104	3 7 6	ditto	31 .....	.....
ditto	96	3 6 6	ditto	30 .....	.....
ditto	95	3 3 6	ditto	29 .....	.....
ditto	92	2 18 6	ditto	28 .....	.....
ditto	83	3 2 0	ditto	27 .....	.....
ditto	68	5 19 0	ditto	26 .....	.....
ditto	62	7 4 6	ditto	25 .....	.....

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Con. 2098	£9084 11 0	.....	Wheal Emma	150	£ 901 0 6
Hingston Down	600	2144 8 0	East Wh. Russell	400	466 13 6</

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1842, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1848, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in rendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

By M. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

On the 12th inst., BERNARD LEITAR, of Brussels, applied for provisional protection, No. 2341, for welding iron upon iron, steel upon steel, and iron upon steel; and on the 14th inst., Dr. ROBINSON, of Welbeck-street, applied for provisional protection for the manufacture of baryta, ammonia, and strontia.—On the same day, the following provisional protections were applied for:—C. P. STEWART and H. CHAPMAN, of the Atlas Works, Manchester, for tools or machines for cutting, drilling, slotting, slot-drilling, shaping, and planing metals, and other substances, No. 2364; and J. H. JOHNSON (communication from Madame Delong, of Paris), apparatus for cutting rods in metal or other substances, No. 2365.—On the 15th inst., BAYLISS, of Pontnewydd, near Newport, Monmouthshire, applied for provisional protection, No. 2374, for the manufacture of iron.—On the 17th inst., the following provisional protections were applied for:—No. 2385, DODGE, of Manchester, grinding, stripping, and cutting file-blanks, and grinding and polishing chisels, plane-irons, &c.; and No. 2390, DYSON, of Tudehoe, Durham, smelting iron, and in furnaces for the same.

The following Notices to Proceed having been lodged, any opposition intended thereto must be entered on or before Oct. 9.—No. 1299, FIDLER, Wigan, machinery for holding, cutting, getting, and drilling coal or other minerals.—No. 1350, PROSSER, St. John's Wood, apparatus for treating metals, metallic ores, and other mineral substances.—No. 1362, HARRISON, Blackburn, machinery for hammering cylinders and other sheet metal articles.—No. 1369, PRICE, Lincoln's Inn-fields, communication from Buhner and Hamel, of Munich, combustion of fuel.—No. 1401, BERNARD, Lincoln's Inn-fields and Glasgow, engines, parts specially adapted for raising and forcing water and other mining purposes.—No. 2215, NEWTON, Chancery-lane, communication from B. H. Jenks, Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, preventing oxidation of lead balls.

Among Sealed Patents appear the following:—No. 787, READER, force-pumps.—No. 798, HEATON, converting cast-iron into steel.—No. 807, BEACHER and GILLOTT, mining and working coal, minerals, stone, &c.—No. 832, DALRY, cutting coals and minerals.—No. 893, GEDGE (communication from Lepontre Pollet), applying metal on threads.—No. 903, HENRY, Fleet-street (communication from Sauva, cutting coals).—No. 1223, ARHEL (communication from Reese), reducing metallic oxides.—No. 821, NAYLOR, preventing or consuming smoke.—No. 1385, NEWTON (communication from Fisher), promoting combustion of fuel.

Among recent Specifications of Patents appears the specification of BARNINGHAM, No. 6. He describes an arrangement for charging furnaces, in which two or more blast-furnaces are placed in single lines or in parallel lines, and a tram or railway is constructed at a suitable elevation. This tram or railway is approached by inclines from one or both sides, and the ore and fuel are brought in ordinary railway wagons to the charging-furnaces. The wagons are moved up and down the incline by steam or other means of transmitting power. Also, he describes an improvement relating to the inverted dish or bell by which the mouth of the blast-furnace is usually closed, according to which he acts on such dish, or bell, by means of steam, air, or water, caused to operate on a piston in a cylinder, by which the said dish or bell is rapidly opened, in order to admit the charge, and instantaneously closed. This plan is intended to obviate the necessity of the presence of an attendant near the mouth of the furnace. Also he specifies an arrangement, according to which ropes, with suitable gearing, or appliances, are employed, in connection with cylinders whereby, by means of valves, air is admitted; this contrivance also obviates the necessity of the attendance of a workman near the furnace, as he can work the ropes and valves when at some distance from the furnace. It is to be greatly desired that these two last improvements may be practically easy of adoption, because they really seem designed to effect a humane purpose, as the workmen, if not obliged to approach too near to the furnace mouth when the inverted or bell cover is raised to charge it, are preserved from the smoke and steam, and any deleterious gases which may arise, and from the scorching effects of heat. Inventions which not alone improve the useful arts, but also render service in the protection of health, are of especial value to the industrial community. It may be added that the wagon inclines are so arranged that the filled wagons go up one incline, and the empty wagons descend the other.

PENRICE, No. 58, has specified a patent relating to tunnelling, in which he uses a circular plate or frame with radial arms or otherwise, on the face of which are projecting tools or cutters set in concentric rings or otherwise; sometimes some of the tools project beyond others. The frame or plate travels at a high velocity, and turns so that each may be advanced slightly. The slide valve of the large cylinder is driven by step-by-step motion. Sledge or curved supports sustain some of the parts. The sledge is made in two portions, the one adjustable the other fixed. The back of the machine is on a pair of wheels in radial planes, which have an angular space between them, leaving room at the bottom of the cutters for the passage of slush and broken stone, which is removed by an endless chain; a third wheel is used, and constantly pressed upward with force by a spring against the roof or top of the cutting, to keep the carriage up to its work, and permit it to resist the shock or strokes of the cutters on the regular plate or frame. It works the carrying wheels on radial planes from the engine by placing screw wheels on their axes, and driving them by screws on shafts worked by the engine. There is an endless chain of rakes or scrapers moved by transverse shafting, worked by chain wheels and two endless chains actuating a drum or barrel over which move the links of the endless chain of the paddles or scrapers.

ADULTERATING STEEL.—Mr. J. Birch, of Newton Heath, near Manchester, has provisionally specified an invention, which consists in inserting and immersing hot scrap-iron or steel as it comes from the articles under manufacture, such as rails, blooms, or forgings, of any description, in molten steel during the process of forming the ingots. Cold scrap may be re-heated to the requisite degree.

SEWING MACHINES.—The specification of Kieffer and Ery's sewing machine, patented in this country in the name of Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street, has been recently filed. The object of the invention to which it refers is to accomplish what has long been a desideratum, and which the ordinary sewing machine does not effect—the stitching of both sides or edges of a button-hole without having to turn the fabric or material. The machine is provided for this purpose with a presser or foot, which is combined with a plate, and to this presser and feed-plate a to-and-fro motion is imparted, independent of the ordinary feed motion, and a supplementary or additional motion-shaft is used, which carries and actuates certain of the working parts. The thread after stitching one edge or side of the button-hole makes a few fastening stitches at the end, and then is carried along the opposite edge or side, and completes its work at the further end; a thread, to raise the stitch, is passed underneath.

PRICES OF MATERIALS.

As charged at TRELYON CONSOLS MINE during the following months:—				
Description.	April.	May.	June.	
Hoop iron	per cwt. 13s. 6d.	—	—	
Borer, cast-steel	45 0	—	—	
Nails, 5 in. patent	—	20s. 6d.	—	
Do, 4 in. ditto	—	20 9	—	
Do, 2 in. ditto	per 1000	2 8	—	
Steel-point shovels	per cwt. 48 0	—	—	
Norway timber	per foot 0 8	—	—	
Coal, M.C. contract	per ton 12 3	11 3	11 6d.	
Best candles, delivered free of cart	per doz. 6	6 0	9	
Engine grease	per cwt. 20 0	—	—	
Tallow	23 6	—	—	
Olive oil	per gal. 5 6	—	—	
Powder	per 100 lbs. 36 0	26 0	—	
Safety-fuse	per coil 0 4	—	—	
Hemp	per lb. 0 5	0 5	—	
White yarn	—	0 5	—	
Hills	per doz. 1 8	—	—	

Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—If this company obtain the property in California from which the samples at the office were taken, shareholders will have no reason to regret that they did not succeed in getting the mine in Nicaragua. I would recommend such shareholders as can conveniently do so to call at the office and see for themselves the pieces of conglomerate studded with gold, said to have been taken from the mine which the company is about to purchase. One point I think the directors ought to satisfy and even consult the shareholders upon, and that is the amount asked for the property proposed to be purchased, as even gold may be bought too dear.—A SHAREHOLDER.

EAST CARN BREA.—"A Shareholder's" letter, in last week's Journal, in reference to that of "A Practical Miner," which appeared the previous week, drawing some one-sided conclusions between the late and present management of this mine, might, if I mistake not, have gone somewhat further in advocating the change which took place in April last as being a benefit to the shareholders, by mentioning Sept. and Oct. (1863) expenditure, 2822. 11s. 9d. and Nov. and Dec., 3001. 16s. 7d.; and also stating, for the information of "A Practical Miner," that, besides some difficulties experienced by the present manager, certain parts of the mine have been stopped working, and that the consequent reduced quantities of ore have been sold at a lower market price than existed during the late management. Should an improved state of things warrant this mine again resuming full work, the merits of the present manager will be fully tested. Past experience should convince those shareholders who attend meetings that playing fast and loose, in the event of dissatisfaction being given, is not the proper course, and that where they receive satisfaction their acknowledgment should not be withheld.—SUBSCRIBER.

PENHALE and LOMAX MINES.—Although there occasionally appears some scanty unofficial statements as to the progress that is being made in the working of these mines, and while I am free to admit that but little can be said until the work is completed, yet I think shareholders will agree with me in complaining of the sparse information that is officially communicated. The agent at the mine certainly should forward to the Journal for publication a detailed report of the progress of operations, and at the same time give those interested some idea—of course, it could only be an approximation—as to when they may look for returns.—A SHAREHOLDER.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—A correspondent in last week's Journal alleges a complaint against the directors for not having taken the lease of the "conditionally-acquired property," but he appears to have lost sight of at least a probability that, if the property should prove of the value represented, it might be a most suicidal course to pursue to publish to the world its whereabouts before the necessary legal preliminaries were effected.—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The lowest charge of the company for a message to any part of America is 20s.; and for this the message must not contain more than 20 words, not exceeding in all 100 letters, and including names and addresses of sender and receiver, and the date. All additional words are to be charged 1s., and are not to exceed five letters each. All messages in code or cypher also—of course, it could only be an approximation—as to when they may look for returns.—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE DYWIDOFF MINES.—The letter from Mr. Edward Davies, of Dolcaradog, in reply to that of "Ex Officio," in last week's Journal, shall appear next week.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

DEVON AND CORNWALL MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

The report presented by the secretary (Dr. CLEMENT LE NEVE FOSTER), at the annual meeting of the association, was highly satisfactory.

It stated that during the past year instruction had been given to classes at St. Day, Camborne, St. Just, Breage, and Wendron. Pupils from the first three of these classes presented themselves at the examinations held by the Science and Art Department in chemistry, mineralogy, and mining. Twelve of the candidates (nearly all) passed, and seven of them (more than half) are entitled to prizes. It should be stated that the successful candidates are divided into five classes, and those who pass in the first, second, or third, are entitled to Queen's prizes. The results of the examination may be thus classified (ch., chemistry; ml., mineralogy; mg., mining):—St. Just class: Francis Oates, ch. 3, ml. 1, mg. 2; William White, ch. 4, ml. 4, mg. 5; James Biggs, ch. 4, ml. 5; James Rowe, ch. 3, ml. 5, mg. 2; J. Penrose Rowe, ch. 4, ml. 4.—St. Day Class: Samuel Bowden, ch. 3, ml. 3, mg. 3; James Bowden, ch. 4; James Rowe, ch. 3, mg. 5.—Camborne Class: J. B. Provis, ch. 4, ml. 3; John Provis, ch. 3, ml. 4; S. J. Davey, ch. 3, ml. 3; James Parkes, ch. 4, ml. 4.—Wendron Class: John Davey, ch. 3, ml. 3; James Parkes, ch. 4, ml. 4.—The success of Francis Oates, a working miner, and only 17 years of age, deserves particular attention; in mineralogy he is second on the list for the whole kingdom, and in mining he stands very high. In consequence of his industry and talent he is entitled to a free admission to the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, and if money could be collected to pay for his living in London there is no doubt he would gladly avail himself of this opportunity of increasing his knowledge. It is easy to predict that he would do great credit to the association. The classes at St. Day and Camborne have been left for the present, and new ones started in the Helston district. Two classes are now in operation—at Breage and Helston. Requisitions for future classes have been received from Camborne and St. Just. The association has at length carried into execution an idea which had long been talked of—the circulation among miners, especially mine agents, of a series of questions on mineral veins, with the hope of obtaining some definite and practical information on this difficult subject, and preserving it in writing. Mr. Robert Wore Fox kindly allowed the association to make use of a series of questions proposed by him some 30 years ago, and printed in one of the early reports of the Polytechnic Society. These questions have been printed with a few slight additions, and many copies have already been sent out, and several sets of answers have been obtained. In last year's report it was mentioned that the association was 150l. in debt. It is most satisfactory to be able to state that a very considerable portion of that debt has been cleared off, but funds are much needed for paying off the remainder. It was agreed to petition Sir Roderick Murchison to permit the postponement of Mr. Oates's admission for three years.

OBSERVATIONS ON MINING.—A paper on this subject was read by Mr. Charles Fox, in the course of which various matters of interest to mining were noticed, and reference made to Mr. Sara's boring machine, and the importance of economising labour in working mines. Capt. Wilkins said he was fully impressed with the opinion that boring machines could be profitably introduced into mines, and that in a short time they would be generally adopted. Those at present in use seemed to want something, but that something would be supplied by the result of experience. He was desirous that the association should try to impart information as to selecting ground, as he had noticed that where Nature worked on a large scale there they found good deposits. All the small mines were in valleys, and the large ones in hills. He had also noticed that when lodes ran against the grain of the country the mines were impoverished, whereas when the lodes ran with the grain the production was in considerably larger proportion.

THE DUTCH TIN DISTRICTS IN ASIA.—An interesting paper on the "Tin Producing Districts of Asia," by Dr. Foster, was next read. The most important locations in Asia where tin is produced are Banca, Billiton, and Peninsular, including the island of Junk-seylon. Banca belongs to the Dutch, and is more than three times as large as the county of Cornwall, but the population is only one-eighth. The different rocks are granite, mica, slate, quartzite, clay-slate, sandstone, clay alluvium, and a little coralline limestone. The granite, and the rocks that border the granite for a distance of not more than two miles, contain tin disseminated through little veins or nests between the planes of bedding or the joints. The valleys which run through these rocks contain certain streams, in nothing but steam being worked in Banca; tin lodes had been found but were not workable. The stream tin is got at by removing the whole of the overburden, and the ground is worked by making large rectangular pits. Part of the overburden is washed away by water brought down from an artificial reservoir on the upper part of the valleys, and part is dug away and carried out of the pits in baskets, and the pits are kept dry by chain-pumps. The smelting is done by charcoal, in small blast-furnaces 4 ft. high. The miners in Banca are Chinese, who form companies to work the mines, the companies receiving a sett from Government on the condition of delivering the tin at the Government works at a price of about 18. 15s. 9d. per ton, the Government at the same time advancing money for preliminary expenses. After paying for the goods delivered on credit, the remainder is divided among the shareholders, the miners themselves, for every miner is an adventurer. The search for tin is conducted in a very systematic manner by the Dutch, and from the data which they obtained it was not difficult to fix the limits of the workable part. Billiton was also one of the Dutch possessions, and was nearly twice as large as Cornwall. The population was about 6000, and it was said that Billiton consisted of the same kind of rocks as Banca, and according to Herr G. de Grotte they were worked in lodes 4 or 5 ft. wide. The greater part of Banca's tin, however, is derived from alluvial deposits. The Malay peninsula is equal in extent to Great Britain. Tin is found in great quantities in the Tennesseerim provinces, but he could not ascertain to what extent it is being worked. The island of Junk-seylon, as well as the states Quidah, Pera, and Selangore also yield tin. The tin ground in Malacca lies less deep than in Banca, usually only from 15 to 16 ft. from the surface, but is, on the whole, less rich. As in Banca, the miners are Chinese, and anybody can get a sett of 5 acres granted to him by the Government on the condition of his giving up one-tenth of his tin to the Government. The man who takes a sett here labouring Chinese coolies do the work, whilst he or his overseer overlooks them. The workmen are not personally interested in it, as at Banca. In Malacca no water-power is used, and as the Government makes no allowance, and grants small setts, the miners do not lay out extensively upon the construction of works. The pits are usually kept dry by buckets at the end of a beam. The tin ground is worked and the tin is smelted at at Banca. There are a few other States near where tin is more or less produced. The Malays are not such expert smelters as the Chinese.

Papers on the "Sardinian Mines of the Gonessa Mining Company," by Mr. F.

G. Davis; on "North Rosewarne Mine," by Dr. Foster; and on the "Dislocation of Lodes," by Mr. Samuel Bowden, were also read, and the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the authors of the papers, and to Sir William Williams for presiding.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

The thirty-fourth annual exhibition of this Society has proved as attractive and interesting as any of its predecessors, affording ample evidence that it is well fulfilling the object for which it was established—the encouragement of science, art, and industry in the county of Cornwall. The exhibition of models is larger than usual, and so is also that of the fine arts. The drawings of amateurs and pupils at the various schools are not so numerous, but this is rather an advantage, as the productions which are now exhibited are of more than average merit. With regard to the Mechanical Department, always the most important of the exhibition, the Chairman (Mr. J. J. ROGERS, in the absence of Sir Charles Lemon) remarked that although the objects were not numerous, yet in point of interest and value they had never been exceeded. There were few mechanical inventions or models which were not specially interesting to the county, or which were not connected with the two great staple interests of the county—namely, mining and navigation or naval architecture. Before him were some interesting working models on a large scale, showing some of the processes carried on at Devon Great Consols Mine, sent with great kindness by the chief manager. (During a portion of the exhibition water was laid on to show the working and pumping machinery.) Beyond it was a large collection of interesting models, made by Mr. E. G. Vyvyan, who was for some years resident in Australia. These models exhibited the process of preparing gold for market, raising it from the soil, and washing it. Almost all the processes were exhibited. There was also a perfect suite of models exhibiting the mode of life in Australia, including the squatter's hut, and others of somewhat better construction for skilled artisans and tradesmen, the whole giving a good picture of rough life in Australia.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE-BREAKER.—For working men there was, probably, no model more attractive than that of Mr. H. R. Marsden, of the Sobo Foundry, Leeds, the machines being extensively used in mining both in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, for crushing ores, and in chemical works, emery works, and iron-works: the small one now exhibited is 1½ ton in weight, and is capable of taking in stones 4 in. by 3 in., and reducing them to any size required, from road metal to powder. The machine of 8 tons is capable of breaking to fine gravel 60 tons per day, and road metal 120 tons, taking in stones 20 in. by 9 in., the result being equivalent to the labour of 75 men. Last year a small model was exhibited, and received a first prize; on the present occasion a machine on a somewhat improved principle is produced, and is worked by a small turbine, with a barrel 3 in. diameter, the water being laid on from the mains of the Falmouth water-works, the waste being used to work the model of the Devon Great Consols Mine, to which reference has already been made. A silver medal was awarded last year to Mr. Marsden's crushing-machine. The judges have a high appreciation of the importance of this machine, and consider that the improvements Mr. Marsden has introduced in the machine he exhibits this year have made it still more valuable, and they, therefore, again give it their special commendation.

NEW MINER'S DIAL.—Mr. E. J. Newton, of St. Day, mathematical and philosophical instrument maker, exhibits his new dial and level adjuster. The adjusting arrangement is considered superior to that of the ball and socket and parallel plates, as it possesses the advantage of greater accuracy. It has only been recently introduced, but has been in use in several mines in the county, where its capacity has been thoroughly tested, with satisfactory results.

IMPROVED ORE SEPARATORS.—Mr. John Hunt, of Portliver, exhibited one of his well-known jiggling machines, with the recently added patent improvements for rendering it still more perfect. The machine is divided into two compartments—first, that through which the water is supplied; the next contains a forcing box and a chamber of an oblong shape, by which the water is forced through suitable passages into a revolving hutch, in which the ore is operated on. This latter is divided by one or more partitions, and the sieve, or perforated plate, fixed near the top part of the hutch is also divided by vertical partitions, and placed immediately over those below. The holes in the perforated plate or sieve are made conical, the small part being fixed uppermost; and the size of the holes must be varied according to the coarseness of the ore matter to be treated. A bottom of ore of about 1 inch in thickness, more or less, of the necessary specific gravity, and too large to pass through the perforated plate, is placed in each division, and as the ore is by the action of the water carried from the upper or feeding part of the machine to the discharging part, it is deposited in each division, according to its specific gravity. For instance, if the ore matter to be treated consists of lead and zinc, or lead and copper ore with a matrix of quartz, the lead ore will be deposited in the first division, and the zinc or copper in the second, the waste being thrown off. In treating alluvial deposits of gold or crushed quartz a similar separation, according to the specific gravities, will be the result; and so delicate is the action of the machine, when properly worked, that it will not only save fine gold, but precious stones, such as diamonds, sapphires, and rubies, which are frequently found with alluvial gold, will, in consequence of their weight, be saved. In working the machine, the principal object is to keep the ore matter as much as possible suspended in the water, and which is accomplished by an upward current of water, produced by sudden pressure. In the supplementary report, it is stated that the committee and judges have carefully considered Mr. J. Hunt's machine for separating ores, and are of opinion that it is of great value and importance, and award it a silver medal.

PRIZES.—The awards in the Mechanical Department were—For his new dial and level adjuster, E. J. Newton, first bronze medal. Model of an horizontal steam-engine, E. C. Hocking, H. Water gauge for steam boilers, W. B. Bos, second bronze medal. Pyrometer for oven doors, Mr. Boue, honorable mention. Specimens of ornamental turning, Wm. Bickle, 11, 10s. Turned candlesticks, McGrewitt. Improved fowling piece, C. H. Williams, 11. Series of models illustrative of gold mining in Australia and other places, E. G. Vyvyan, second silver medal. Engine room telegraph, M. A. Soul and Co., first bronze medal. Collection of chemical apparatus, J. F. Griffin and Sons, honorable mention. Transverse section of the parish of Gwennap, Capt. Grey, 2d. and 3d. prizes around Cornhill Hill, Capt. Maynard, first bronze medal. Main lode, Dolcaradog, Capt. J. Thomas, special thanks of committee. Models of mine machinery at Devon Great Consols, manager of Devon Great Consols, special thanks. Hosley machine, J. Wilson, Plymouth, 2d. Model of horizontal steam-engine, J. Bennett, 10s. Lozenge cutter, H. P. Hearder, honorable mention. Miner's dial, A. Jeffrey, second bronze medal. Improved sea fishing tackle, J. N. Hearder, second bronze medal. Granite chimney-piece, W. Pearce, Truro, 2d. Tabl. 11.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.—At the date of last report we confidently anticipated that by this time the strike in this locality would be terminated; unfortunately, this has not proved to be the case, though the general impression appears to be that the struggle is nearly over now, and that the men will soon be at work at the reduced wages. The meeting held in London last week, for the purpose of enlisting support for the men on strike, resulted in resolutions being passed urging the various societies to assist the ironworkers in the North of England; but the practical help which has resulted from this appeal has been of a very limited extent, as last Saturday only 3s. per man was distributed to the men on strike. A good deal of distress prevails in connection with the ironworks of this district, but the general public has not supplied them with much assistance during this strike, whereas in former cases a great deal of help has been forthcoming from this source. Meanwhile, the iron trade remains almost in a state of complete stagnation, as few specifications find their way into the North, owing to the uncertainty which merchants feel as to the date at which they may get their orders executed. The orders which have recently been given out to South Wales show clearly that if this locality is to do much in competition with that part of the country as far as rails are concerned, the manufacturers here must be prepared to take lower rates than will be possible even at the reduced wages. The staple trades of this district are rails and shipbuilding iron; but, until prices are lower, it is useless to expect that the trade will return at all speedily. The Fig-Iron Trade also is in a depressed condition, and should no improvement take place, we may expect that several of the furnaces will be blown-out before long. Stocks are increasing rapidly at the majority of the works, and prices exhibit a downward tendency.

COAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—In 1865 the total coal product of the United States was 17,417,617 tons, of which amount Pennsylvania produced 13,444,704 tons, leaving all the other States to supply only 3,972,913 tons. Of petroleum the total product of the United States in 1865 exceeded 2,000,000 of barrels, allowing 45 gallons to each barrel. All this, with the exception of less than 120,000 barrels, was the product of Western Pennsylvania. Thus far this year the foreign exports of petroleum amount to more than 34,500,000 gallons.

STEAM VESSELS.—In connection with the coal supply question it is important to observe the incessant increase in the number of steam vessels. In 1851 the number of steam vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom was 1227; in 1852, 1272; in 1853, 1385; in 1854, 1524; in 1855, 1674; in 1856, 1697; in 1857, 1824; in 1858, 1926; in 1859, 1918; in 1860, 2000; in 1861, 2133; in 1862, 2228; in 1863, 2298; in 1864, 2490; and in 1865, 2718. This is not all; a much larger class of steamers is employed than formerly, the aggregate burthen of the steamers belonging to the United Kingdom having increased from 186,687 tons in 1851 to 823,533 tons in 1865. As a matter of course, the power of the engines by which the steamers are propelled must have experienced a corresponding advance, and larger engines can scarcely be set in motion without the consumption of a relatively larger quantity of coal. Upon the whole, there can be little doubt that the consumption of coal in British steamers is now three times as large as it was 15 years since. Further, as the number of large commercial steamers is every day increasing, the consumption of coal in British steamshiping will every year become

a more and more serious matter. The importance of using boilers securing the utmost possible economy in respect to the consumption of fuel cannot, then, be over estimated.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The general condition of the Belgian coal trade has not varied; there is great activity in the demand, and a considerable curtailment in the production, so that a fresh advance is anticipated in prices at the commencement of winter. It is interesting to compare the exports of the first seven months of the present year with the corresponding period of the past year. It appears that to July 31 this year the exports of coal amounted to 2,198,570 tons, as compared with 1,946,518 tons in the corresponding period of 1865, showing an increase of 252,052 tons in favour of this year. The exports of coke during the first seven months of this year amounted to 312,568 tons, as compared with 299,224 tons during the seven corresponding months of 1865, showing an increase of 13,344 tons. There is, then, nothing to be expected in the character of the advance which has occurred in coal, but it appears to be the result of the constant increase in the current coal exports of the year 1865 having advanced over those of 1864, and in the other another stride has been made as compared with 1865. It is to be remarked, however, that the advance which has taken place would probably not have occurred so suddenly if the collieries had not fallen short in their supply of labour. In the Mons basin prices continue to maintain themselves very firm; the demand is great, and deliveries are chiefly by railway firmly; the demand is great, and deliveries are chiefly by railway. In the Charleroi basin the demand is a little less active, but prices are very well sustained, and as workmen make default, the stock, which is insignificant, is seen slowly to increase. Freight for Paris from the Charleroi district remains without change. In the Liège basin the demand is considerable, prices are very firm, and a further advance appears imminent. A company has just been founded at Liège, with a capital of 20,000*l.* for the working of 48 coke furnaces, established at St. Ghislain; and 128 proposed to be established in the environs of Liège.

The situation of the Belgian siderurgical market does not improve. Peace is an accomplished fact, and money has become abundant, but confidence has not returned, and if the monetary crisis is past the financial crisis is still prolonged, and paralyses all transactions. It must even be remarked that the siderurgical market suffers more now than it did some time since, when the Government was obliged by the strike to do some orders, which had still to be executed, then supplies could not be foreseen, and no orders, which had still to be executed, then supplies could not be foreseen, and no orders, which had still to be executed, then supplies could not be foreseen.

the rolling-mills with work, while a strike which weighed then upon Staffordshire brought some orders to the Charleroi basin, which the English market was unwilling to refuse. Now English production is relieved from its embarrassments, and seizes with eagerness all the orders which present themselves. The Belgian market is, on the contrary, in the most languishing condition possible; no affair of consequence can be executed, and the execution of trials as have been made to execute, have for several weeks past experienced great difficulties. In consequence of the want of labour. The exports of rails in the first seven months of this year amounted to 36,921 tons, while last year they were 48,000 tons, showing a reduction of 8223 tons this year. In July the exports of rails amounted to only 3529 tons, while in July, 1865, the corresponding exports were 10,400 tons, or three times as much. This diminution in the exports is not confined to rails, but extends also to the exportation of other products, wire, &c.; and there has also been a large loss off in the exports of pig-iron. The formation of a committee of four members has been under further discussion in the Charleroi basin, and may be considered to have been resolved on. The new organisation is termed the permanent metallurgical committee, and M. Ferdinand Spitaels has been appointed president, and M. Stainier secretary. A meeting of the committee is to be held on the first Thursday in October, when the organisation of a bourse for iron will come on for consideration. It is proposed that this bourse shall be held about once a week, and that the committee shall publish a trade bulletin shall be published monthly. The metallurgical committee will, probably, meet once a month. It is expected that by the force of association Belgium will be enabled to extend considerably the sale of her products in Italy, Russia, &c.

The dividend of the Paradis, Arroy, and Boverie Collieries Company (at Liege) for the first half of 1866 has been fixed at 16s. 10d. per share; this dividend is now payable. The dividend of the Providence Forge Company for the exercise 1865-66 has been fixed at 10s. 6d. per share. The dividend of the Providence Collieries Company will pay, Oct. 31, a dividend of 10s. 6d. per share in respect to the first half of 1866. Meetings are announced as follows:-

Pommercuil Blast Furnaces Company, Sept. 29, at Brussels;

Charleroi Iron Manufactory, Sept. 29, at Charleroi; and Capelle-sur-Yssel Rolling Mills Company, Oct. 30, at Capelle-sur-Yssel.

A certain degree of activity prevails in the French siderurgical establishments; the forges are everywhere pretty well provided with orders, and the price of iron is maintained with tolerable firmness. At St. Dizier first-class rolled iron is quoted at 94, per ton, with a scale of 10, 86, per ton; special iron and coke-made iron may be bought at 87, 88, per ton. With a scale of 88, per ton per class. Some transactions of considerable importance have taken place in sheets, for which there has been rather a good demand; prices are somewhat various, one establishment quoting first-class at 91, 128, and another at 107, per ton. As regards the scale between classes, the variation is still greater; some admit 128, per ton between the first, second, and third classes, and others between the third and fourth categories. Others, for the first-class at 94, 128, per ton, quote second-class at 107, 88, third-class at 127, and fourth-class at 147, per ton. Other tariffs, presenting sensible differences on these terms, are admitted in several works. Pig is not the object of such active transactions as iron, and with the exception of some small orders for coke-made, it may be said that there is almost complete stagnation. As regards the market for iron, the current table is as follows:—*Paris*, by the Valenciennes Company with the Eastern of France Railway Company, at the rate of 111, 88, per ton. Meetings are announced as follows:—*J. F. Cail* and *Co.*, September 27, at *Paris*; *Stirling Collieries Company*, Sept. 28, at *Paris*; *Andenne Metallurgical Company*, October 1, at *Andenne*; and *Vicogne Mines Company*, Oct. 29, at *Paris*. The market for coal is somewhat active, and, considering the time of year, which is almost entirely derived from coal traffic, has scarcely maintained its revenue this year. For the last few weeks the company has discontinued the publication of returns.

The position of the Paris copper market appears to be tolerably satisfactory, English making 86½; rough Chilean, 82½; and Corocoro mineral, 84½. 10s. per ton. The Havre market has become more quiet; affairs in Chilean have been of little importance, and prices have slightly retrograded; the last sales of disposable lots have been effected at 81½ per ton, while for delivery at the end of September 81½. 10s. has been made; the total sales of the past month amount to 3375 tons, at prices ranging from 76½. 10s. to 82½. per ton. For disposable lots, while lots for future delivery have made 78½. to 82½. per ton. The Paris copper article has also the movement of this month being 2825 tons, of which the United States, 1890 tons, of Chilean bars and ingots, 100 tons mineral ditto, and 290 tons from various sources, making a total of 4274 tons, or of pure copper 4130 tons, against 3395 tons on Aug. 1. The tone of the German markets has varied but slightly; there has been some firmness at Berlin and Cologne at the rates of last week; at Hamburg, the market would present favourable aspects if the high pretensions of holders did not keep purchasers somewhat aloof. Business has been rather active in tin in Holland during the last few days. At Rotterdam the transactions effected in Banca tin have comprised 2500 blocks at 46½ fls., 500 blocks at 46 fls., 500 blocks at 47½ fls., 1200 blocks at 47½ fls., and 3000 blocks at 48 fls.; the market has remained quiet without variation at 47½ fls. to 48 fls., while Billiton has made 46½. 10s. The latter description was dealt in at the public sale in Batavia, Aug. 14, at 47 fls. At Hamburg, Banca as well as English tin has hardened in price; at the same time transactions are of little importance, and are limited to the strict requirements of consumption. At Berlin the article has been advancing of late. At Paris affairs have been rather quiet; prices remain without variation, except for English, which has been dealt in at 86½. per ton, being an advance of 2½. per ton. At Havre, tin as well as the majority of other metals has felt the influence of the financial depression, and the movement is comparatively small. No affair has occurred deserving of special mention. The tinewer market has been somewhat quiet, but much business, in consequence of the comparative want of stock. Lead sustains its value at Hamburg, the stock being limited. The Berlin market has been heavy; nevertheless, prices remain firm. Lead has presented only a secondary interest on the Cologne market, transactions being but limited. It is the same with the Stettin market. At Havre lead has remained very quiet of late, and no important transaction is mentioned. The Paris market has remained quiet without animation; prices are unchanged. The Hamburg zinc market has been quiet and feeble; the prices realised recently have scarcely been sustained. The successive editions of the London Metal Exchange at London have exerted a favourable influence on the tone of business in zinc. At Hamburg transactions are not important, but prices indicate a sensible amelioration. Zinc has sustained itself at Berlin, and at Cologne and Stettin there has been no change in prices. At Paris the article has somewhat risen, rough Silesian being worth 21½. 16s. per ton. At Havre the market remains firm, and the fall indicated towards the middle of last month has been succeeded by a slight upward movement; rough Silesian was last quoted at 21½. 12s. per ton.

DISINFECTANTS.—CARBOLIC ACID AND CHLORIDE OF LIME.—Among the many valuable improvements in connection with the application of chemistry to the purposes of industry for which we are indebted to Dr. F. Crace-Calvert, F.R.S., it is probable that his labours in connection with carbolic acid have contributed more to his honour and reputation than any of his other discoveries. The explanation of the reason of carbolic acid (considered only as a disinfectant, although it is largely used in other forms) becoming so great a favourite as to place so cheap a substance as chloride of lime in the shade will, therefore, be generally interesting. The power of carbolic acid is prompt and persistent—putrefaction can neither commence or go on in its presence. Chloride of lime promptly deodorises the air, but destroys the noxious matter by chemically changing it, and at the same time becoming itself changed and useless for further good. Carbolic acid does not change; it mixes as readily with everything as the chlorine of the lime, but always remains free carbolic acid, and continues indefinitely to perform its good offices as a disinfectant.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL AND PURIFIED IRON.—An improved reverberatory-furnace has been patented by Mr. A. GALYCAZALAT, of Belleville, France, in which steel or homogeneous metal may be conveniently manufactured. He passes steam through the metal to be converted, and provides the necessary taps and tubes to enable the reverberating superheated furnace to maintain the metal in tranquil fusion for some time. In casting the steel he removes the blisters usually met with by closing

the mould, and expelling gunpowder, composed of 80 parts saltpetre to 20 parts of carbon, within it. He claims the use of crucible-clay or fire-clay fixed to the sides of the furnace. These plates are provided in their thickness with a chamber above and parallel to the surface of the molten bath, in which the ends of the tubes entering the molten metal are led. The liquid metal remains fluid on entering them by the orifices by which the steam passes when the entrance-tap of the upper chamber is closed.—2. An upper reservoir of melted metal intended for returning to the purified iron the carbon required for its conversion into common steel.—3. The conversion of the common steel into homogeneous steel by fulfilling the two conditions united in re-casting crucibles, which are keeping the steel in a state of tranquil fusion, and at a very high temperature, in the reverberatory furnace, whose combustion is actuated by the steam injected into the chimney.—4. The means indicated for submitting steel when run into moulds to the pressure of gases, which drive its particles into close contact and efface the bilsters.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 19.—There has been little change in the Pig-Iron Market this week, the price keeping close to 54s. 6d. a ton for prompt cash. The number of "warrants" held by parties unconnected with the trade, anxious to realise at such prices as will cover their advances, is very great, and is doing injury to business, by the frequency with which they are thrown on the market. The tone has scarcely improved, when some pressing holder destroys its health vigour by the offer of a cheap parcel, and then, as a rule, the price is lost for a day or two, or longer. Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, a pretty good business is doing, and our shipments are in excess of the heavy exports of last year by nearly 2500 tons, 16,000 tons having been shipped for the week just ended, against 14,160 tons same week in 1865. This brings up the aggregate shipments to 416,296 tons, while for the same period in 1865 they reached 499,913 tons, leaving a decrease on the year, till date, of 83,617 tons. The market to-day opened firm, and a few lots were done at 54s. 7½d. prompt cash, but was weaker at the close, 54s. 4½d. having been accepted, with sellers over buyers at 54s. 3d. Malleable iron is very quiet, orders scarce, and makers working about three-quarter time. The list price remains unchanged. The Nitshill Bar Ironworks, situated at Barrhead, about seven miles to the south-west of the city, are offered for sale. They have been valued at 3665*l.* by W. Moore, C.E., and are to be exposed at the upset price of 2000*l.* On the other hand, the Blochairn Malleable Works have now passed into the hands of Messrs. Hannay, the new firm being Hannay and Son, who are taking orders to set them going. The purchase price is said to be 85,000*l.* Iron-founding is not too brisk, although *it* is paying, and, while the orders are generally small, a fairish line is occasionally taken, the contract for 7500 tons of railway chairs for India having, it is said, been booked by the Andersonston Foundry Company (Houldsworth and Company) at a price which has not transpired. The proprietor of the Phoenix Foundry here, at the meeting of his creditors after sequestration, withdrew his former offer of 10*s.* in *l.*, with the prospect of an additional 1*s.*, and made offer *de novo* of 9*s.* in *l.*, spread over 24 months. There is a probability that this latter offer will be accepted, as the greater portion of the assets consists of buildings, plant, and machinery, and a sale would be more likely to further depreciate the assets than add to their value.

Coals are in good request, at steady prices, with a rise all but concerted for the beginning of the month. The scarcity of labour is much felt in the Ayrshire and Lanarkshire coal districts, and miners are now earning about 5s. 6d. per day for eight hours' work. Masters hardly know what to do, as if they rise their prices the demand will decrease, and they do not seem to be quite sure whether they should risk putting up prices to such a figure as would injure the trade of the district or keep the men on strike longer. The shipments continue heavy, those for this week being 26,640 tons; same week last year they were 20,840 tons, a difference of nearly 6000 tons. The new paraffin oil works of the now famous Young, at Mid-Caldor, Lanarkshire, have recently changed hands, for the handsome sum of 450,000*l.*, of which 200,000*l.* remains on the security of the property. A company (limited) are now prosecuting the business, all of whom have places of business in the city, with the exception of two, who are located in Edinburgh and Manchester respectively. The co-partners are all wealthy men.

The shipbuilding trade of the Clyde is rather limited at the present time, and has been jeopardised by the obstructiveness of the workmen. Occasional launches take place, two of which we notice. A fine screw steamer has been floated for the Royal Netherland Steam Navigation Company's Mediterranean trade, of 1000 tons British measurement, and 150-horse power. Another screw, of 722 tons and 80-horse power (named the *Pizarro*), has been launched for M^r Andrew and Company, of London and Liverpool, for their trade with Spain. At a conference of the shipbuilders with their carpenters, yesterday, who had been on strike for the past three months, the men relinquished their claims, and have offered to return to their employment on the terms on which they left, after having lost three months' pay.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SEPT. 20.—The general trade of the district has a very gloomy appearance at present, both on the Tyne and Wear, the only staple trades at all prosperous being coal and alkali. The Iron and Shipbuilding Trades continue extremely dull and without spirit; the late money crisis, and the hostile attitude of the workmen, have materially tended to bring about this very unpleasant state of things. The Coal and Coke Trades continue, on the whole, healthy and good, and prices are well maintained. As an instance of what may be accomplished by one shaft, we may note that 1100 tons of coal was brought up one shaft at Backworth lately in a day, extra exertions having been made, one of the shafts having been temporarily stopped in consequence of the late fire. The Whickam Colliery has been purchased by Mr. Snowball, of Gateshead, and operations are shortly to be resumed there. These works have been stopped some time, but excellent fire-clay and a large quantity of coal remain on the estate. The fire-clay is of excellent quality, and the quantity practically inexhaustible, and several seams of good coal are also known to exist.

There is no change to report in the state of the Iron Trade. The blast-furnaces continue, and a moderate quantity of pig-iron is produced, there being no inducement to light more furnaces at present. With respect to the make of bars, sheets, plates, &c., that branch of the business is for the moment completely paralysed. At Gateshead, at Abbot's the mills have, however, been got to work by means of foremen, underhands, &c., and this movement is pretty certain now, so far as Gateshead is concerned, to succeed, as the men are rapidly acquiring the art of puddling and rolling iron, and the number of hands employed, and consequently the quantity of iron produced, is being gradually increased. At Jarrow the mills and puddling furnaces are entirely closed, and distress is felt on every hand; many houses are empty, and numbers of shopkeepers have already succumbed to the pressure. Iron shipbuilding there, however, is reported to look brighter this week, several orders having been received, but a great expansion of the general business must be experienced in order to fill the hiatus caused by the stoppage in the iron trade. However, the alkali trade is very brisk, and further extensions of it may be expected near Jarrow very shortly.

A meeting of coalowners and other gentlemen was held on Saturday, at the Neville Hotel, Newcastle, for the purpose of considering what should be the nature of the memorial to the late Mr. Nicholas Wood, and of entering into a subscription to carry the same into effect. Mr. Thomas E. Forster, of Newcastle, presided, and there were present also—Mr. Edward Potter, of Cramlington; Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Chilphase Castle; Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Earsdon; Mr. John Taylor, of Earsdon; Mr. Alderman Phillipson, of Newcastle; Mr. R. S. Johnson, of Haaswell; Mr. G. Cockburn, of Newcastle; Mr. R. O. Lamb; Mr. John Hall, Newcastle; Mr. S. C. Crone, of Killingworth; Mr. E. F. Boyd, of Moorhouse; Mr. John Daglish, F.G.S., Belmont Hall, Durham; Mr. Daglish, collector, Newcastle; Mr. John Logan, Black Bay; Mr. Moore, Mr. William Hann, Mr. John Todd (hon. sec.), Mr. R. P. Edger (one of the treasurers), and Mr. W. Cochrane.

Of course, various opinions were expressed as to the form the memorial ought to take, but no definite course was fixed upon; it would, indeed, be premature at this stage of the proceedings to determine upon any course. The subscriptions continue, and will be received for some time, so that ultimately a large sum will be raised. It has been proposed to found a charity at Hetton, and also to apply the funds to the restoration of a church there. But the monument, whatever it may be, it is hoped will be placed in Newcastle. It was suggested by Mr. R. O. Lamb, an extensive colliery owner, that a

scholarship might be founded for the promotion of the science of mine engineering, and that a memorial-room in connection with the Northern Mining Institute might be erected, the said room or lecture hall to contain a statue. This appears to be a suitable memorial, and no doubt something of this description will ultimately be adopted.

A correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post* gives some particulars of the various ironworks now closed by the Strike. These may be taken in connection with the district of the Tees, and that of the Tyne. The first includes the ironworks of Middelebro, Stockton, and the Tyne. A Miller bro, the extensive works of Middelebro, of Messrs. F. A. Mann, and Co. are mainly situated, though one branch of the establishment is at Wotton Park, near Bishop's Auckland. Some idea of the magnitude of the operations carried on here may be formed from the fact that 225 puddling and heating-furnaces are capable of being put in operation. The works turn out rails, angle and general merchant iron, plates, sheets, and hoops. At a short distance from the above we find the extensive works of Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co., one of the oldest iron manufacturing firms in the district, with about 100 furnaces, and producing rails, angle, and general merchant iron. The only other remarkable ironworks near Middelebro are the Newport Rolling Mills, belonging to Messrs. Fox, Head, and Co., and devoted entirely to the manufacture of ship plates. Passing to Stockton-on-Tees, we have a considerable number of works. Messrs. Richardson, Johnson, and Co. turn out rails and heavy iron only. Messrs. Whitwell and Co. have an establishment for general merchant iron. The Stockton Rail Mill Company all turn out considerable quantities of rails. In the neighbourhood of Darlington—which a local manufacturer has styled "the iron city"—we find the extensive and well-managed works of the Darlington Iron Company, in which Mr. Barington is the managing director. These consist of upwards of 100 puddling-furnaces, and are mainly devoted to the production of rails and heavy iron. This firm is erecting additional works at a short distance. The plate-mills of Messrs. Prase, Hutchinson, and Co., adjoin the above, and are also laid out with all modern improvements. At Rise Carr, a suburb of Darlington, the new works of Messrs. Fry, Janson, and Co. are situated, and are devoted to general merchant iron.

The Tyne district includes the comprehensive works of the Palmer Shipbuilding and Iron Company, at Jarrow. This establishment is one of the most extensive in the North of England, containing blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, engineering works, and iron shipbuilding yards. When trade is good, many thousands of men are employed by the firm, but the depression in trade has caused them and other works to be less active during the past year, and has been the cause of the prolonged idleness of a large number of single iron ships.

The Hive Works of Mr. John Elliott are also at Jarrow-on-Tyne. Ascending the river we pass by numerous manufactories of various kinds, until at Walker we come to the old-established ironworks of Messrs. Losh, Wilson and Bell. This firm produces rails and general merchant iron, but not plates. At Gateshead we have the plate and merchant mills of Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw, and Co., also an old firm, doing an extensive engineering business as well. Adjoining these works the merchant mills of Messrs. J. Abbott and Co. are situated. This firm is one of the largest in the district, and produces rails and the iron trade, but is mainly converted to the above-named purposes. Lower down we find the merchant mills of Messrs. Frazer, Roberts, and Co. These constitute all the works for the manufacture of iron which are situated on the banks of "coaly Tyne." The Elswick Works of Sir W. Armstrong produce the iron to be converted into the guns for which this establishment is so famous. In connection with the northern portion of the North of England district, we must mention the extensive works of the Consett and Shottley Bridge Companies, situated in the northern mines of the Durham coal field, and a little more remote locality. The Durham coal field, however, extends as far as this place, and the firm possesses considerable advantages in this respect. There is also good railway accommodation, and, taking all circumstances into account, the works can compete on favourable terms with their neighbours. The two works are close together, and contain upwards of 150 furnaces, with blast-furnaces, &c. The Shottley Company produces nothing but plates. The Consett Company turn out rails and plates, and also shipbuilding iron. At Bedlington, near Morpeth, Northumberland, an old-established firm exists, the works of Messrs. G. G. Hodgkinson and Co. The mill is not well situated for producing iron, and it is not likely that the company will recommence operations until the prospects of the trade are more favourable than they are at present. Very few works remain to be noticed. At Sunderland we have the Monkwearmouth Works of Messrs. S. Tyzack and Co., devoted mainly to merchant iron. At Ferry Hill we have the Tadhoe Works, belonging to the Wearcliffe and Coal Company, and capable of producing large quantities of plates, rails, and general merchant iron of every description. The Britannia Works at Fenwick, belonging to Messrs. G. G. Hodgkinson and Co., produce merchant iron. A few works are scattered in the neighbourhood of Hartlepool, but the production of Messrs. Pill, Spence, and Co. has thrown the other manufacturing concerns almost entirely out of work. The Hartlepool Malleable Iron Company has works in this place. The total number of puddling and heating-furnaces is little short of 1500, which affords to itself sufficient evidence of the magnitude and importance of the manufacturing operations carried on. It will be seen from the above notice that the staple trade consists in the manufacture of rails, shipbuilding iron, and plates.

It is a very discouraging sign, as it will be a long time before the demand for either class of iron will recover from the depressing effects of the late financial crisis. This is the principal reason why the iron trade of this district is in a more languishing condition than it is in other iron-producing centres, and why also the masters are driven to propose a reduction in wages, though no action of a similar character has been commenced in Staffordshire.

THE MEMORY OF NICHOLAS WOOD.

The meeting of coalowners and others, held in the Neville Hall on Saturday, with the President of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers in the chair, had no difference of opinion on one point. The gentlemen assembled were all of one mind as to the object which brought them together. It was their common desire to do honour to the memory of a man whom they loved and admired. They were animated by a general wish and determination to adopt some means of perpetuating his name, and handing down to distant generations a knowledge of the affection and reverence with which he was regarded by his contemporaries. "To preserve the living, and make the dead live—to keep men out of their urns"—this has ever been the endeavour of attached survivors; and it is no evidence of wisdom to deery this passion of our nature, and to attempt to thwart its gratification by quoting the old saw of "vanity of vanities." It were better to give it a right direction, and do our best that the dead shall be worthily commemorated, and that the living shall profit by the memorial—by its interest and beauty, its appropriate character, its ennobling and elevating influence on the imagination in death; and few men have been more worthy of a monument. The deceased lived out to the end of the threescore years of man, and filled them with acts of industry and perseverance, service and usefulness. He rose to distinctions which were deserved, and to possessions of which, while he exercised the rights, he recognised the duties. He filled a large space in the public eye, not only of his own locality, but of his country, and of the world. Wherever his professional pursuits were of human concern, the name of Nicholas Wood was known. He was a great authority in the department of the safety-lamp, and his name was a guarantee to brethren before him to place him in their front rank. He had the port and presence of a leader of men; and when the Institute of Mining Engineers was formed in the North of England, it was he who was elected, by common consent, to the highest seat in its councils. Born on Tyneside, within a mile of the birth place of George Stephenson, Nicholas Wood and the Father of the Passenger Railroad were drawn to each other by instinctive sympathy; and when we are thinking of the one, the other inevitably rises into view. They lived near to each other in life, and we do not divide them in death. When Stephenson was taken to his place in the safety-lamp, it was Wood who traced his conceptions on paper, and who accompanied him to the theatre of our Literary and Philosophical Society, to assist in bringing them to the understanding of a public audience; and the enduring memorial of silver, presented to the Inventor in acknowledgment of his boon to the miner, he got copied, in the same precious material, for presentation to his friend and companion, as a confession of "his many obligations."

It was Nicholas Wood whom George Stephenson took with him to his memorable interview with Edward Pease, and who, on the eve of the opening of the first of our passenger-railways (the Stockton and Darlington line), gave to the world his "Practical Treatise" on the new birth of Time; and when the company in 1829 at Darlington, on the railway of the Great Northern, began to haul a train of 200 tons, it was the first time that a locomotive engine seemed to have been employed in the world. The first of the Liverpool and Manchester, their selection of judges included the name of Mr. Nicholas Wood. Mr. Wood was familiar to all ranks and conditions of men—to the miners on our northern coal fields, to Committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons, to Royal Commissions, and to Sections of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was one of the first of the Newcastle and the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in 1858, the duty devolved upon the deceased of discouraging to the members or the improvements and the progress in the working and ventilation of coal mines in the Newcastle district.

The sphere of life that was filled by Nicholas Wood is well defined. He was an eminent coal miner. He was skilled in the winning and working of our mineral fuel, and took a warm and practical interest in whatever concerned his leading pursuit; and his memorial should bear some appropriate relation to the tenor of his valuable life. The memory of the late Lord Durham, whose services to his country are held in grateful veneration, is associated with a copy of a Greek temple set upon a hill, as if to inspire beholders with a sense of wonder; however it came there!—one of those errors of judgment, in the carrying out of a commendable project, which was brought under notice on Saturday, and which it is desirable not to imitate but to avoid; and in the discussion of the question which now calls for solution—the question of the most suitable mode of perpetuating the memory of the late Nicholas Wood—we have no hesitation in forming or pronouncing our own decision. The memorial should not be merely material—it should be moral, and it should be educational.

It was to the honor of Mr. Wood while living that he continually advocated and promoted the education of the young. He took a prominent and persevering part in the establishment and maintenance of primary schools; he constantly impressed on his order the importance of a suitable education for young men, destined to fill responsible situations in the management of mines; and the same feeling was inculcated in the minds of his pupils, so that they would be one taking the form of a perpetual fulfillment of one of his most ardent desires. There are many who read these lines that can remember his words of 1862, while presiding at Hetton over the annual conference of the Northern Union of Mechanical Institutes. How emphatically the deceased then bore his testimony to the cause of popular education! "He had paid in his time," he said, "great attention to whatever was likely to promote and improve the social condition of the working man. He was planted down at Killingworth, and he was there, practically engaged in their every-day pursuits. . . . He had made up his mind that the best way to approach the question of their improvement was to give them good sound scholastic teaching—that was, to have good schools established and conducted by properly qualified persons, upon proper principles, so as to

Several coal and silver mines are being worked, which will afford employment, at very remunerative wages, to a numerous class of men who have experience in the working of mines generally.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

PROSPER UNITED.—At the general meeting, held in July, the agent stated that "the prospects are better now than at any former time during the past ten months, and the only thing now wanting is fair prices for tin and copper to enable the mine to give profits." According to a circular just issued by the pursuer, these returns, he says, can be kept up. He also states and 12 tons of tin, and these returns, he says, can be kept up. He also states that "the increased prices now obtained have turned the scale and I have the satisfaction of stating that the amount received in the past month is sufficient to cover the whole of the cost, and to leave a small balance profit." There are 6000 shares, and about 90, per share called up. The mines are well found in powerful and efficient machinery.

NEW CLIFFORD.—The lode at Weston's shaft is everything that a Cornishman could wish. Capt. Mitchell, the agent, writes—"I am fully satisfied we shall have one of the best copper mines Cornwall ever produced. The specimens sent (which can be seen at the office) will convince all concerned that a course of copper ore is sure to be met with." The engine-shaft is now sunk a depth of 28 fathoms.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL continues to improve, as will be seen by the agent's report in another column. The south lode, sinking below the 40, is worth 200, to 600, per fathom, and this lode will be cut in the 60, in about three weeks, immediately under where it is so rich in the 40, which, no doubt, will open up many thousands of pounds worth of tin ground, and will come away at a good profit.

SOUTH TREVENNA.—A discovery of great importance for the future welfare of this mine has been made in the last two days. A fine lode, showing at surface, has been opened on by a level, when a splendid large lode of grey and yellow copper ore, apparently of a very rich quality, has been cut into, and the lode is broken out. Nothing has been seen like it in the district. We have promised further particulars next week, with an assay of the ore. Samples can be seen at the office at Plymouth. The tin lodes are also doing well.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—This mine continues as rich as ever, the 20 east being worth 400, per fathom, the 20 west 250, per fathom. The flat-roof shaft is being sunk as rapidly as possible. The opening of the mine at the 60 fathom level will, it is believed, develop a dividend property second only to West Chiverton.

NEW EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—This promising mine is further improved on the east lode going north, worth 100, per fathom, for copper ore, and a good branch of ore going south as well, with a very kindly end in driving the adit well, and pitches looking well. Altogether, the appearances are such as to indicate that a course of ore is not far off.

WHEEL VOR district is likely soon to have an addition to its list of productive mines, as the recent news from PENHALE WHEEL VOR adds to the belief that a very important discovery will shortly be made. This property seems deserving of attention, and shareholders will, there is little doubt, be rewarded for their patience and outlay. The manner in which the operations have been carried on reflect great credit.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—These important mines continue to look well, and have lately improved in several places. It may not be generally known that one of the most interesting "points" which has ever "come off" is daily expected. An immense body of ore was discovered at George and Charlotte, in the deep adit, which enabled the mines to pay dividends, and the huge excavations caused by its removal have been familiarly named the "Devil's Kitchen." A long and expensive cross-cut has been put out, with the view of undermining his Satanic Majesty's cooking department, which cross-cut is now near the desired object. The adventurers and lookers-on are, therefore, on tip-toe of expectation, and should the discovery be at all equal to what there is good cause to anticipate, great excitement and considerable rise, in value of shares will ensue.

FURZE HILL WOOD CONSOLS.—It must not be supposed because a few shares in this mine are being dealt in for a brief space at nominal quotations, that this in any way affects or represents its real value. We should imagine they would represent less than the value of the machinery. As to the mine itself, the majority of the adventurers know this far too well to let go the smallest portion of their interest. They know what the mine has done, and can and will do; that it only requires a few months of vigorous working to prove itself more than self-sustaining, and, in fact, a dividend mine. During the short time intervening at least two-thirds of the cost may be expected to be met by the return. Already between 4000, and 5000, worth of good tin has been realised from very moderate workings, and when put into full operation, which will be immediately done, it is not a matter of speculation, but simple calculation, as to the position it must rapidly assume. It is tolerably easy to see the reasons which have given rise to the present temporary and unexpected opportunity of obtaining shares at such an absurdly low rate, compared with the position and prospects, but such reasons it is needless to state here; the opportunity cannot last long. Many of the adventurers, no doubt, feel sorely tempted to take up the few shares now left on the market, and the temptation may yet prove too strong for them; but bearing in mind the tale of the boy who clutched too big a handful of filberts in a narrow-necked jar, they may perhaps consent for the moment thus to see an interest in their mine nearly given away. Well would it be for the interests of honest mining if the valuable moral of the said fable were more generally taken to heart and acted on. The whole mine, above ground and below, is at present placed open to free inspection, which proves the *bona fide* character of the concern, and is after all the best way of letting people judge for themselves, and not rely on those whose judgment they can rely to go and see for them.

PENHALE AND LOMAX MINES.—The report of the agents (which appears in another column) communicates the important intelligence that the water is already in fork to the 20, and that several pitches have already been set. The 70 will be drained during the ensuing week, where many valuable pitches will forthwith be let. From information gleaned from those who were practically acquainted with the mines during the last working, there is every reason to expect that before the end of the present year a large parcel of rich silver-lead ore will be sold. When the 90 is reached, which will be accomplished in about a month, operations will at once be commenced upon the large amount of ore ground already laid open, from which time the returns will considerably increase as the development extends.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Among the various special reports which have been made upon this mine during the week is the following from a practical agent, who has been for many years the manager of several important mines in the district:—"I have again visited this mine, and find the lode very much improved in value and character. In the 45 east the lode is worth full 100, per fathom, and likely to further improve; ground easy for driving. There are also four other lodes to the north, and three of them within 15 fathoms of the present shaft, and which, in my opinion, will be equally valuable. I believe you have one of the finest properties in Cornwall." Another authority says—"There has been nothing like it opened out in this district for years past. I am pleased to see it, it will do good to the district." Mr. John Hitchins compares it to Devon Consols, but such mines are so rare, that I can only hope that his words may prove true.

CALDECK FELS.—During the week an important discovery has been made upon the main lode in the 30 fm. level, the character and position of which cannot fail to materially enhance the productive capabilities of this already unusually extensive mineral property. All the ends on the caunter lode continue as productive as ever, averaging 2 tons of blue lead per fathom. Fifty tons of ore have been sold during the week, and the dressing machinery is now in full operation. It is expected that the next sale, which will be made during next month, will exceed 70 tons.

OLD WHEEL RUSSELL is opening out well; a course of ore, worth 2 tons per fathom, has been intersected.

CHONTALES COMPANY.—An interesting circular relative to this company's mines, and explaining the position of the different classes of shares, has just been issued by Mr. J. H. Murchison, of 8, Austin-friars. This supplies a want much required, and as Mr. Murchison was one of the originators of the undertaking, it could not have been performed by better hands.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for Aug. is 26. They have consumed 1764 tons of coal, and lifted 129 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 49,400,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Carroll Mines—Mitchell's 72 in.	Millions	51.2
Cook's Kitchen—50 in.		54.4
Crane—70 in.		58.5
Great Wheel Bury—Harvey's 85 in.		65.7
North Roskear—Doctor's 70 in.		52.7
North Wheel Croft—Trevenon's 80 in.		51.6
South Wheel Francis—Marriott's 75 in.		52.4
West Caradon—Elliot's 60 in.		55.1
West Chiverton—Hawke's 80 in.		56.5
West Wheel Seton—Harvey's 85 in.		68.2
Wheel Curtis—70 in.		49.6
Wheel Seton—Thilly's 70 in.		66.0

AMALGAMATION OF THE ST. JUST UNITED AND EAST ST. JUST MINES.—We are not surprised to hear that the proposition to amalgamate has met with much favour here, and especially from those local shareholders who possess an advantage over those at a distance, inasmuch as they personally know the value of the mines, which would have been sacrificed by the recent sale but for the prompt and spirited action of Mr. Phillips; and the contemplated amalgamation, therefore, in their eyes is looked upon as a most important step—important for the interests of the neighbourhood, and important for those who will surely find in this district as much and as durable mineral wealth as in any other part of St. Just, and unprecedented, in these days of promoters and promotion-money, in the single-mindedness and liberality with which Mr. Phillips secures for all his colleagues the benefits which might have been his alone. It is little more than 12 months since we recorded the starting of the engine on the East St. Just Mines, and no one could have then anticipated that the adjoining property, on which so much money has been spent, and which is returning such large parcels of tin, and opening up so exceedingly well, would have been offered to the new company under such remarkably favourable circumstances, and especially in the face of a rise in the price of tin, under which mine shares have advanced 50 and 100 per cent. The amalgamation of these two properties will give the shareholders one of the most promising mines in this district. They reap the benefit of the large and necessary outlay which has been incurred for a sum which is merely nominal, and the only stipulation made is that the capital shall be at once taken, to which, of course, no objection can possibly be made.

In conclusion, we heartily congratulate the shareholders on the prospects before them. We firmly believe that success is within their grasp, and that shortly they will be receiving great benefit from the possession of this property. The sale was hardly concluded when a rise in the price of tin was announced that at once added 20 to 25 per cent. to the value of the property—a percentage which before many weeks pass will be augmented, and that promises well for the permanent prosperity of the proposed "Amalgamated Mines."—*Cornish Telegraph.*

SALE OF MINE SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Mr. C. Thomas sold, by public auction, on Thursday, the following shares:—1 Wheal Rose, 100; 10 Great South Chiverton, 20; 20 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 20 ditto, 2s. 3d.; 10 Rosewarne Consols, 5s.; 40 ditto, 4s.; 40 Mineral Rights, 14s.; 10 ditto, 13s. 9d.; 10 Grambler and St. Aubyn, 31. 19s.; 10 Wheal Crebor, 17s. 6d.; 10 ditto, 16s. 6d.; 5 ditto, 17s.; 25 South Grenville, 1s.; 25 ditto, 2s. 3d.; 10 Chiverton Moor, 6d.; 7 Tresavean, 71; 5 East Russell, 31; 5 ditto, 31. 2s. 6d.; 5 East Lovell, 111. 2s. 6d.; 10 East Caradon, 71. 15s.; 15 North Trekerby, 31; 15 Great Laxey, 171. 17s. 6d.; 10 ditto, 171. 15s.; 5 ditto, 171. 16s. 3d.; 10 East Cam Brea, 21. 17s. 6d.; 5 Clifford, 121.

APPARATUS FOR GETTING COAL.—Some time since Mr. CHARLES BARTHELEMEW, of Doncaster, patented an apparatus for separating and drawing forward and wrenching off pieces or blocks from the face of the coal being worked. The apparatus was composed of a rod passing through a tube; the tube and rod were combined together at one end by a screw press, and at the other end the tube was provided with pieces which could be forced out from it, and caused to act as levers. When using the apparatus a hole was drilled through the block to be driven forward; the end of the tube carrying the levers was introduced into the hole, and then the end of the rod was caused to press against the solid coal at the back of the block, the levers having been forced outwards from the tube by the introduction of the rod. According to his new invention, the tube is made of less diameter than the hole, and the end of the tube is formed with a conical head, the base of the cone nearly fitting the hole. The levers are forced further and further into the coal, according to the force with which the tube is withdrawn, or attempted to be withdrawn.

CUTTING SLATE, STONE, AND COAL.—According to the invention of Messrs. COOKE and HUNTER, it is proposed to employ segments of a cylinder, provided with cutting tools arranged one set behind the other, such rotating cutters being on different angles, and made to rotate in opposite directions.

India Office—Contract for Copper Slips.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday the 24th of September, 1866, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS, in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—ONE HUNDRED TONS OF COPPER SLIPS, And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 24th of September, 1866, after which hour no tender will be received. **GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.** India Office, September 18, 1866.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES.—The Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS FOR LOANS in sums of not less than £100, on the following terms:—

6	per Cent.	per Annum	for a period of Three Years.
5	ditto	ditto	ditto
5	ditto	ditto	ditto
5	ditto	ditto	ditto

By order, **GEORGE HOPWOOD, Secretary.** 6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., Sept. 11, 1866.

CAPITAL REQUIRED TO WORK AN IRON MINE in the NORTH, already developed. None but principals who can command from £10,000 to £12,000 need apply.—Address "H," care of Messrs. Charles Barker and Sons, Birch-lane, E.C.

MANAGER, OR SECRETARY.—A GENTLEMAN, of 20 years' experience in the Railway, Mining, and Monetary Markets, SEEKS an APPOINTMENT. High testimonials.—Address, "Scrip," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

COLLIERY MANAGER.—WANTED, an EFFICIENT PERSON with £2000 or £3000, for which a good interest and income will be given, to SUPERINTEND A VALUABLE COLLIERY, capable of raising 100 to 200 tons, and a land sale of 100 tons per day, at 15s. per ton, at the pit's mouth.—Apply to H. C. TEMPLEMAN, Esq., 14, Langham-street, Portland-place.

WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN of experience and ability, an APPOINTMENT of a permanent character, as SECRETARY, CORRESPONDENT, or CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, in a BROKER'S OFFICE or MERCANTILE FIRM. Security will be given if required.—Reply to "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND, the MINING JOURNAL.—Address, stating price, to Mr. COVERDALE, Butcher-row, Beverley.

WANTED, a STEAM WHIM (capstan attached preferred) not less than 24 in. cylinder, complete, with BOILER. Particulars of price, age, length of stroke, weight and length of boiler, &c., to be sent to Capt. J. P. NICHOLLS, Frank Mills Mine, Christow, Exeter.

THE ADVERTISER, aged twenty-five years, is OPEN to an APPOINTMENT, both as UNDERVIEWER and SURVEYOR.—Address, "Assistant Manager," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants, manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLEY, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

A LIBERAL PREMIUM will be GIVEN with a HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUTH as a RESIDENT PUPIL to a CIVIL, MINING, or MECHANICAL ENGINEER, in first-class business.—Direct particulars to "Alpha," 91, Piccadilly.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, holding some very valuable Mining Concessions from a Continental Government, WISHES to SECURE the CO-OPERATION of ONE or MORE CAPITALISTS, to ASSIST him in DEVELOPING the same. No agents treated with.—Address, "M.P.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, a recently-discovered COPPER MINE, only 200 yards from a good harbour in NORWAY. Undoubtedly a good and profitable investment.—For particulars, apply to Mr. T. SOYLAND, Saville-street, Hull.

TO WAGON AND OTHER COMPANIES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, SEVERAL ACRES OF LAND, adjoining CONGLETON STATION, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE LINE.—Address, Mr. J. H. WILLIAMSON, Goldenhill, Stoke-upon-Trent.

SOUTH WHEEL LEISURE—FOR SALE, from FORTY to FIFTY SHARES, at £1 10s. each. NEW CLIFFORD—FIVE SHARES, at £2 5s. each. ST. BRIDE'S SLATE—FIFTEEN SHARES, at £2 each. Apply to "Executor," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

LANFAIR AND PRINCE OF WALES SLATE QUARRIES.—FOR SALE, SIXTY LANFAIR SHARES (£3 paid), at £2; SIXTY PRINCE OF WALES SHARES (£4 paid), at £3. These quarries, which will shortly enter the dividend list, are under the management of Mr. T. HARVEY, whose letters are to be seen in the MINING JOURNAL, *passim*. Address, "N. K. H.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE, on good terms, in consequence of particular circumstances, very beautifully and favourably situated in OBERFRANKEN (Kingdom of Bavaria), near LEHSTEN. The whole property would be a fit residence for a nobleman, by its picturesque situation. Apply, post paid, to "F. S. 702," care of Messrs. Haasenstein and Vogler, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

CHONTALES GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A CIRCULAR containing particulars relative to this company's mines, and explaining the position of the different classes of shares, can be obtained on application at the office of Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austin-friars, London.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—In reference to this company, I have something of great interest to communicate, and think a personal interview upon the matter might be of mutual advantage.—Address, "T. C.," care of Mr. James Wright, C.E., No. 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

PATENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—INVENTORS desirous to SECURE INVENTIONS and DESIGNS by PATENT or REGISTRATION, may obtain ADVICE and INFORMATION by applying to Mr. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng., Consulting Patent, Registration, and Copyright Agent, 68, Fleet-street, London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars-street. Technical translations effected. Drawings and Lithographs prepared.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY PUMP MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Shipbuilding Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

THE LEVANT UNITED MINES, ST. JUST, NEAR PENZANCE.

Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each, on which 10s. per share has been paid.

COMMITTEE.

THOMAS MOORE, Esq., 54, Gracechurch-street, London.

JOHN MAYWELL, Esq., Penrose-terrace, Penzance.

R. H. LANRIDGE, Esq., 17, Albion-road, Hackney.

NICHOLAS HOLMAN, Esq., St. Just, Cornwall.

THOMAS CARTHEW, Esq., 139, Leadenhall-street, London.

H. T. S. CARNE, Esq., 7, Leadenhall-street, Peckham, Surrey.

GEORGE EUSTACE, Esq., Clifton House, Cornwall.

(With power to add to their number.)

GENERAL MANAGER—Mr. George Carne.

BANKERS—Messrs. Batten, Carne, and Carne, Penzance and St. Just.

OFFICES—139, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

MEMORANDUM OF COMMITTEE.

This company is formed for purchasing the leases and effectually working, on the Cost-book System, the very valuable property known as the Levant United Mines, situated in the parish of St. Just, near Penzance, in the county of Cornwall.

The richness of the St. Just district in mineral wealth is an established fact. In its centre are the Levant United Mines, surrounded by adventures which have for a long series of years divided amongst the shareholders immense profits, besides paying therefrom a very large outlay for machinery of the most valuable kind. The mines contiguous to the Levant United Mines are—

The Levant Mine, which has divided among its shareholders	£174,560
Botalack Mine	346,760
Balteswidden, formerly White Works	250,000
Wheal Owles	27,452
Boscawell Downs	43,000
Boscawen	33,700
Wheal Cuning	25,000
Spearne Consols	10,000

Together, £910,472. Four of the above mines, on the expenditure of £29,202, have already paid back £307,532 to the proprietors. Beside these and other mines which have returned such large dividends to the shareholders, there are Carnyorth, Wheal Ball, Spearne Moor, East Levant, Wheal Maitland, and others, which have all paid dividends, but from the shares being locally held, no authentic record of the amount can be obtained.

Geologically considered, the Levant United Mines are in a position highly conducive to rich deposits of ore, the matrix being a decomposed granite of the most genial character. The copper and tin lodes of Wheal Owles and Balteswidden, which bound the mines on the east and west, traverse the entire sett, whilst the great cross-course of the district, from which iron ore can be profitably returned of a very rich character, and in almost any quantities, runs through the property from south-east to north-west, intersecting all the copper and tin lodes, of which there are five known to exist, and affording great facilities for mining on an extensive scale.

The committee have been fortunate in securing the services of Capt. Carthew, for 12 years the agent of the adjoining mine (Balteswidden), which he most successfully worked.

A pumping-engine of 36-inch cylinder, with appropriate pitwork, is being negotiated for, and will be obtained on very advantageous terms; stamping machinery is already erected, and returns of tin can at once be profitably made. As soon as sufficient ground is laid open, there can be no doubt whatever that the monthly sales of tin, copper, and iron ores of the Levant United Mines will be equal to any concern in that district, or in the county.

The area has long been regarded as the best piece of unworked ground known, and almost fabulous prices were at one time offered for it, but adverse interests prevailed to prevent anything being done. These conflicting interests are happily removed. The vendors take half their purchase-money in shares, thus showing their confidence in the undertaking, and the dues are most favourable, being 1-24th on tin, 1-20th on copper, and 4d. per ton on iron ores. Science has done much for the development of mining; Sir Thomas De la Beche indicated the site of Great Devon Consols from the slopes of Dartmoor, and Sir Roderick Murchison pointed out the auriferous deposits of Australia; but invaluable as are the aids of science to the explorers in an unknown district, they become axioms in cases such as Levant United Mines, for the order of Nature must be inverted, as a glimpse at the plan will show, if the rich lodes of Botalack, Wheal Owles, and Balteswidden, do not exist throughout the property.

The committee beg to call attention to the reports of the different agents, which are annexed. **GEORGE CARNE, Manager.** Levant United Mines, 139, Leadenhall-street, E.C., July 24, 1866.

REPORTS.

Report of Captain JOHN CARTHEW, formerly principal officer of the Bolivar Mining Association, Venezuela, South America; Managing Agent of Balteswidden, Pendeen Consols, Boscawen, Spearne Consols, Carnyorth; St. Just United Mines (Limited), and now St. Just Consols (Limited), and East St. Just United (Limited).

St. Just, March 13, 1866.—This valuable mining property is immediately adjoining and bounded by Balteswidden, Wheal Owles, and Botalack Mines, the lodes of which run throughout the sett. One of the Levant lodes crosses the entire sett; this lode alone has always been very productive whenever it comes in contact with any other lode, and has been the means of yielding an immense amount of rich ores. This mining sett is very extensive, and known to contain several fine champion lodes, which are situated in a beautiful channel of mineral ground, being in a soft decomposed granite, quite congenial to the district, the lodes varying in sizes from 18 in. to 60 in. in width. One great recommendation to this mining sett is, that it contains the rich iron lode or cross-course, upwards of 24 in. wide, and the ground being very easy for sinking and driving cross-cuts to other lodes, therefore the iron ores thus broken will be giving good profits, at the same time cutting every lode in the property. Therefore, looking at every point in connection with Levant United Mines—being so shallow, and having such valuable lodes running through the same, which have been so very rich and productive in the adjoining mines, and especially in richness and quality in their downward courses—the undertaking is certain of immediate success.

St. Just, March 16.—This property is in the centre of a group of rich iron mines which have paid immense profits. The sett is extensive, and is traversed by numerous lodes of great promise, viz.:—the Wheal Owles, Botalack, and Balteswidden lodes, from which great quantities of tin have been returned in this property from shallow workings. The Levant cross-course runs through the centre of the sett, by which all the lodes in Levant and the other mines it passes through in its course have been influenced, and have made their richest deposits through the same. An adit is opened on the cross-course and extended into the sett several fathoms, and a shallow adit has been opened on one of the lodes at a considerable distance, and the ground taken away within a few feet of the surface, except a few arches of ground which were left for the purpose of keeping the shafts secure, and from these arches, although very shallow, splendid specimens of tin can be broken. The burrows at the surface, from samples which I assayed, are worth 3 cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks of 14 gallons. I find that a stamping-mill has been secured at an easy rental, by which means 15 tons of tin can be returned monthly, by water power, which will obviate the necessity of making a heavy outlay in the erection of a steam-engine for stamping purposes. My opinion is that good returns will be made soon after operations are commenced.

The Committee have also been furnished with Reports from Capt. John Taylor, of Balteswidden Mine; from Capt. John Wallis, of Carnyorth Mine; from Thos. Bennett, managing agent of the Spearne Consols Mine; from Capt. Wearne and Capt. White, of the St. Just Mine; from Capt. Wm. Williams, of the St. Just Consols; and from Capt. Peter Casley, of the East St. Just United Mine. All these reports confirm those of Capt. Carthew and Capt. Goldsworthy, as to the richness of the Levant United Mines, and may be seen at the office.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the *bona fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the Money Market as affecting the value of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those who can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range of profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £10 to £15 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to Railways and Mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best Money Market terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment.

Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO., ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MR. W. H. JAMES, C.E., THE RAILWAY PIONEER.—The earnest appeal of this gentleman not having been responded to, except to the extent of 10s. in postage-stamps from the agents of Botalack Mine, Mr. James desires to explain that his present unfortunate position does not arise from extravagance on his own part, but that of his family, but solely from the failure of parties upon whom he has depended for his entire income. Mr. James has been an invalid for more than twenty years, and will be glad if some of the speculative readers of the *Mining Journal* (in which so much has been written concerning him that his claims and the character of his inventions must be thoroughly well known) will call upon him by appointment at his residence, and inspect his numerous drawings and models; he has no doubt that they will not have reason to regret the interview.

Amongst the inventions to be disposed of, wholly or in part, are—1.—A SHARE, by way of royalty, in a NEW HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-GENERATOR, every part of which is equal in strength to that of an Armstrong gun; may be seen in operation.

2.—A NEW COMPRESSED AIR AND STEAM ENGINE, possessing extraordinary advantages over the present high-pressure steam-engine. A highly-finished engine upon this principle, of from 20 to 30 horse power to be seen in operation. A cheap substitute for harbours of refuge.

3.—A NEW SYSTEM OF TRANSIT FOR PASSENGERS AND GOODS, possessing several important advantages over the present railway system, especially for the rapid conveyance of passengers from one locality to another.

All the before-mentioned inventions are secured by Letters Patent.

Inventions consisting of improvements upon former Letters Patent.

1.—A METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE PRECISE LOCALITY OF ANY FIRE IN OR AROUND THE METROPOLIS, and of communicating intelligence thereof in the course of a few minutes at the several fire-stations, generally a considerable time before it passes through the roof and becomes externally visible.

2.—A CHEAP MODE OF TRANSMITTING LETTERS AND DESPATCHES, 300 miles an hour and upwards, from one locality to another.

With numerous other inventions of a very important character.

Mr. JAMES'S address is 844, Old Kent-road, London, S.E.

CARBERRY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Liquidators of the Carberrry Mining Company (Limited) are PREPARED to ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS for the DISPOSAL of the company's mines, consisting of the GURTAVALLO Copper Mine set, situated on the shores of Bantry Bay, County of Cork. These mines are the nearest in point of position to the celebrated Berehaven Mines, and offer the strongest inducements for the judicious investment of capital.

Full particulars may be obtained by addressing the Liquidators of the Carberrry Mining Company (Limited), 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

THE MINERA RAGMAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Minera Ragman Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Clarence Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancashire, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October, 1866, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the desirability of dissolving the company, and winding the same up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

By order of the Board of Directors,
3, Temple-row, Wrexham, Sept. 20, 1866. THOMAS HUGHES, Secretary.

PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKE UND HUTTEN-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.
PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRONWORKS COMPANY
(Limited under Prussian Law).

PAYMENT OF THIRD AND FOURTH CALLS.

The Shareholders are requested to PAY to the Direction of the Company, at their offices, No. 39, Benrather-street, Düsseldorf, or to any of the undermentioned bankers.

The THIRD CALL of 10 per cent., or £3 per share, on or before 20th Oct. next. The FOURTH CALL of 10 per cent., or £3 per share, on or before 20th Jan., 1867.

In accordance with par. 9 of the statutes, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is allowed upon all payments made upon the calls. The Council of Supervision is also empowered to fix the terms upon which, instead of payment by calls, full payment of the shares can take place, and in order to carry out the suggestions for the more rapid completion of the works (for which every thing is now favourably prepared), made in the report of the first general meeting of the company on the 7th May last, they have passed a resolution to allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on payments in full made for any number of shares in advance of calls.

The "quittungsbogen," which have been issued by us upon the payment of the first call, should be presented at our office or at the bankers when further payments are being made, in order to have the same acknowledged on the face thereof, as provided by par. 9 of the statutes.

Shareholders paying in full on the whole or on any number of their shares will have the full payment acknowledged on the respective "quittungsbogen," which can then without delay be exchanged for the shares themselves, which latter are, in accordance with the Statutes, issued to bearer, and are, therefore, transferable without endorsement.

Düsseldorf, 14th September, 1866. THE COUNCIL OF SUPERVISION.

The Bankers of the Company are (for England and Ireland)—The National Bank, and its branches.

THE FINSBURY PARK FREEHOLD LANDED ESTATE
AND BRICK-MAKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his individual subscription.

Capital £200,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.
£3 per share to be paid on application, and £3 on allotment; and the remaining £4 at one month from date of allotment, making the shares paid-up in full, and leaving no further liability.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without any deduction whatever.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq., 12, Old Jewry Chambers, London—MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WILLIAM TUXFORD, Esq., Director of the Great Laxey, 106, Upper Thames-street.

FRANCIS HODGKINSON, Esq., 5, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

MATTHEW GREENE, Esq., Michael's-house, Cornhill, London.

HENRY L. PHILLIPS, Esq., 32, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

JOHN LESLIE PILKINGTON, Esq., 2, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The Imperial Bank, Lothbury.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR—James Wagstaff, Esq., 176, Upper-street, Islington.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Edwards and James, 18, King-street, Cheapside.

SECRETARY—John Russell, Esq.

OFFICES—12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purchase of a freehold estate in the neighbourhood of, and immediately facing, the Finsbury New Park, and also to manufacture bricks from the valuable deposit of plastic clay which covers its surface to a very considerable depth.

The estate, containing about 27 acres, is situated within 200 yards of the Seven Sisters Road station, on the Great Northern Railway, and is in the centre of a large building neighbourhood; it adjoins Highbury New Park on the south-east, and has a considerable frontage to the Seven Sisters-road on the north-west. The old Sluice House Tavern is on the property, and the fields and meadows have been the favourite resort of Londoners for many years past.

It is unnecessary to speak of the enormous and increasing demand which has of late years arisen for bricks, and the great difficulty with which it has been met. It is notorious that all engaged in this manufacture are reaping large fortunes.

This manufacture is not an undertaking in which there is any hidden element to deal with—it has no speculative character; the calculations as to the operations are plain and simple, and the results as to profit easily deduced.

At a rough estimate it may be stated that, supposing it advisable to use the brick earth to a depth of 6 feet only, the estate would produce upwards of two hundred millions (200,000,000) of bricks, which it is calculated will yield a nett profit of 18s. per thousand (1000), or for the whole estate £150,000. There is no reason, however, why the brick earth should not be worked to a much greater depth—in fact, the deposit has been proved to a depth of 30 ft., and the number of bricks it would produce, were it considered desirable to continue the workings, is, therefore, almost incalculable. The earth has been thoroughly tested for brick-making, and the results are highly satisfactory.

A large portion of this estate is traversed by the New River. The vendors have agreed with the New River Company to divert the stream, and the valuable piece of elevated land, which now forms the bed of the river—consisting of little else but well-puddled clay—containing as it does the material for many millions of bricks, will belong to this company.

As a building site—surrounded by the charming neighbourhoods of Highbury, Canonbury, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington, and within site of Alexandra Park, and with a splendid frontage to the Finsbury New Park—it is unequalled. The drainage of the estate (a matter of vast importance) is excellent, the high level sewer crossing the property at a depth of 30 ft. from the surface.

When sufficiently worked for brick-making, the estate will let, as laid out, on building leases, and will bring in, at the lowest estimate, £3000 per annum, which, taken for freehold ground rents at 25 years purchase, will yield £75,000.

The vendors have agreed to part with the estate to the company for a sum of £200,000, and 1000 shares fully paid-up, together with a royalty of 1s. 3d. for every thousand of bricks manufactured and sold by the company.

The directors are empowered by the Articles to pay interest on the paid-up capital, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, until such time as the profits begin to accrue. And all profits exceeding 20 per cent. per annum are to be passed to a reserve fund, and the directors shall determine at a general meeting convened for that purpose.

As an investment, the company offers complete security; the property is certain to steadily increase in value, and after dividing the large profits to be made by the bricks, the estate will then be worth, for building purposes, at least £75,000.

Powers to increase the capital have been taken in the Articles of Association, should other eligible estates be met with.

An early application for shares is necessary, as the allotment will be made in strict accordance with priority of application.

Forms of application for shares to be had at the offices of the company, of the bankers, the directors, or the architect and surveyor.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Finsbury Park Freehold Landed Estate and Brick-making Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to the Imperial Bank (Limited) the sum of £. . . being a deposit of £3 per share upon . . . of £10 each in the Finsbury Park Freehold Landed Estate and Brick-making Company (Limited), I request that you will allot me that number; and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that you may allot to me; and I further agree to pay £3 per share on allotment and the remaining £4 per share within one month of the date of allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association of the said company when called upon so to do.

Name in full

Profession or occupation (if any)

Residence in full

Usual signature

Date

Deposits to be paid to the Imperial Bank (Limited).

TO MINE, SLATE QUARRY, AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—CAPT. C. WILLIAMS is NOW OPEN TO UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF CONTRACTS, such as DRIVING LEVELS, SINKING SHAFTS, CONSTRUCTING WATER COURSES, CANALS, TRAMWAYS, &c., and ERECTING ALL SORTS OF MACHINERY FOR MINING AND OTHER PURPOSES, having on hand at all times a first-class staff of miners and machinists, who will proceed to any part of the world upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—In all cases 30 per cent. will be left in hand until the work is complete.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO.,
DEALERS IN STOCKS AND SHARES.

MR. RICHARD TREDINNICK,
MINING ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR.

MR. THOMAS TREDINNICK,
SCRIVENER.

OFFICES.—ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The business hitherto conducted at 78, Lombard-street is transferred to the above address.

Stocks, Shares in Banks, Railways, Canals, and Insurance Companies dealt in, and Money Advanced upon all sound Securities. Principals alone treated with.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the TRELOWETH MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 1st day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the TRELOWETH MINE, in the parish of St. Erth, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETS or GRANTS of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and other effects, viz.:

STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 60 in., 8 ft. stroke. TWO BOILERS, 20 tons, steam pipes attached.

Hand doorpiece, with doors; bob front piece, air machine, bobs, blocks, plunger poles and stocking, with stuffing boxes and glands; 1 10 arm capstan complete, 1 8 arm capstan complete, capstan chain, balance-bob, blocks and brasses, 4 bob straps, cap and slide plates, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

For further information, application may be made at the office of the Registrar of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Truro.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, September 12, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL HARTLEY MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 27th day of September inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at WHEAL HARTLEY MINE, in the parish of Gwinear, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETS or GRANTS of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:

ONE STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 40 in., 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with rod almost new. BOILER, with pipes.

Balance-bob, shears and shovels, capstan and stays, 100 fms. 11 in. capstan rope, horse whins and shaft tackle, 150 fms. whim chain, pumps and workings of various sizes, windbores, doorpieces, 1 11 ft. 7 in. plunger, stuffing box and gland, 1 7 in. H doorpiece, pump and shaft rods, 70 fms. rod plates and pins, pump rings and pins, ladders, air pipes, 80 fms. dividing and casing, elstern and bearings, about 800 lbs. of powder, a large quantity of carpenter's smiths, and miners' tools. Account-house and office furniture, and a variety of other effects in general use in mines.

The materials may be inspected prior to the sale, on application to Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD, in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 13, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CORNUBIA TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—No. 2: Registered on the 12th day of January, 1865.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED TO COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on the 1st day of October next, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof, they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors, or competent agents, or unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons, they are to send affidavits of the several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court,
Dated the 15th day of Sept., 1866. Truro, Cornwall.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WOODLEY LANE TIN WORKS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUESTED, on or before the 3d day of October next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.—Dated Truro, September 20, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH HALLENBEAGLE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the above mine, situate in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall, by the direction of the Registrar of the Court, on Monday, the 3rd day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, either together or in lots, the MINE SETS or GRANTS of the said company.

And also a 45 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, with first piece of main rod, and BOILER about 13 tons, complete; and a quantity of other materials and effects in general use in mines, particulars of which appear in hand-bills, and may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to the bailiffs in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 20, 1866.

AUCTION ROOMS, PENZANCE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1866.

MR. W. HOSKEN RICHARDS is instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, his rooms as above, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, SPEARHEAD CONSOL MINE and MATERIALS, consisting of a 26 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and a 20 in. STEAM WHIM, 140 fathoms PITWORK, with all the necessary appliances for immediate working of the Mine.

Apply to the agent, Capt. THOMAS BENNETTS, on the Mine, and other particulars of the Auctioneer, at his offices, 44 and 55, Causewayhead, Penzance.

September 17, 1866.

GODOLPHIN HILL MINE, BREAGE, CORNWALL.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the GODOLPHIN HILL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 3, Great St. Helen's, London; or Mr. H. P. PETTIS, 16, Gresham-street, the liquidator of the above company; or Capt. JOHN POPE, Jun., on the mine; or to Messrs. JOS. VIVIAN and SON, the managers, Reskadinnick, Camborne, Cornwall.

IN LIQUIDATION.

RE WEST WHEAL MARTHA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
MESSRS. RENDELL AND SON are instructed by the Liquidators to OFFER FOR SALE, on Tuesday, 9th October next, at Twelve o'clock, on the mine, in One Lot, the LEASE, MINE, and PLANT belonging to the above company, situated in the parish of Stokeclimsland, near Callington, Cornwall, consisting of three good shafts, a large amount of pit-work, one 50 ft. WATER-WHEEL and two smaller, a large quantity of flat-rod, crusher, capstan and rope, and all plant and machinery belonging to the mine. Particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers, Callington; to Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, manager, on the mine; or from the Liquidators, Messrs. BELL and WRIGHT, 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

EAST WHEAL GRYLLES, MARAZION, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the EAST WHEAL GRYLLES MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Capt. ROGERS, on the mine; or to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, 27, Atheneum-street, Plymouth.

WHEAL GRYLLES, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the WHEAL GRYLLES MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 8, Austinfriars, London; Capt. ROGERS, on the mine; or to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, 27, Atheneum-street, Plymouth.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLES, MARAZION, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the GREAT WHEAL GRYLLES MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 8, Austinfriars, London; Capt. ROGERS, on the mine; or to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, 27, Atheneum-street, Plymouth.

EAST WHEAL VOR MINES, HELSTON, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the EAST WHEAL VOR MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 8, Austinfriars, London; Capt. POLLARD, on the mines; or to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, 27, Atheneum-street, Plymouth.

CWM RHAYADR MINE LEASE AND PLANT TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Immediate possession can be given. There are several lead ore veins traversing the estate.—Further particulars can be obtained, and to treat, to "H. D.," Post-office, Ruabon, North Wales.

CLOWANCE WOOD MINE, CROWAN, CORNWALL.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CLOWANCE WOOD MINE, situate in the parish of Crowan, Cornwall, with the 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE and MATERIALS, all in complete working order. To view the same, and for further particulars, apply to Capt. CHILGIN, Praise, Camborne, Cornwall.

Offers for purchase will be received by Messrs. CARDONZO and BORMAN, No. 15, New Broad-street, London, up to Monday, the 15th day of October next.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY, in the very best part of the coal field of South Wales (the property of Morgan Thomas, Esq.), EIGHTY ACRES of ARABLE and PASTURE LAND, with the farm-house, stabling, and other buildings suitable for farming purposes. The Taft Vale Railway runs through the centre of the property, which is most advantageous for colliery purposes. Underneath it abounds with the best steam and other coals, and it is within 16 miles of the town of Cardiff, one of the best markets in the world for coal. Three pits have been sunk to prove the measure of the seams, which are most valuable. The price of this most valuable property is only £3600. The farm is let at £45 a year, and £1000 can be left on mortgage by the present owner. For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. BURFIELD, Roath, Cardiff.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the PORTYWAY LEAD MINE, HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE; also THIRTY SHARES (—1/9th of the mine) in the PANTYNE LEAD MINE, adjoining above, and one of the best in the county.—Apply to "R.W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

LEAD AND BLENDE SETT, CORNWALL.—The undersigned is authorised to OFFER a VALUABLE LEAD AND BLENDE SETT to an approved company, who would explore the lodes and work vigorously. One of the lodes has been worked to the 55 fm. level, and has yielded large quantities of good quality blende and some lead. The sett is extensive, and would be leased to an eligible company on liberal terms.

Apply to Mr. JACOB OLIVER, St. Mewda, St. Austell, Cornwall.

CHINA-CLAY SETT TO BE LET, on advantageous terms, Cornwall.

The clay is first-class.—Apply to Mr. W. D. KING, solicitor, Cameford, Cornwall.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, BY TENDER, the EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE COLLIERIES, called the CLIFTON, KERSLEY, and DEN.

TON COLLIERIES, now in working by the owners, viz.:

The CLIFTON and KERSLEY COLLIERIES, situate in the immediate vicinity of Manchester, and extending under from 800 to 900 statute acres of land, comprising the mines now in working, which are some of the most valuable mines in the Lancashire coal fields, and for the produce of which there is a never-failing demand.

Also, jointly with or separately from the above, the DENTON COLLIERIES, situate between the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne and Stockport, in the centre of a large manufacturing district; this colliery is working the thick upper seams of the Lancashire coal fields, and comprises those now being worked.

The whole of the VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES and other PLANT used in the working of the mines at these collieries to be purchased by the intending lessees.

The terms of letting can be seen upon an appointment being made for that purpose, at the offices of Messrs. HELPS, PARKER, and BURCH, Chester, to whom tenders, stating the amount of dead rent, royalty, and purchase money for plant, are to be sent on or before the 31st of October, 1866. The proprietors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For permission to view apply to JOHN FLETCHER, Esq., Clifton-house, near Manchester; and to Messrs. HELPS, PARKER, and BURCH, solicitors, Chester.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1866.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c.

ENGINES FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.

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THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—60-inch PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO 10-ton BOILERS; 36-in. CYLINDER SINGLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, 14 ton fly-wheel, with 9-ton BOILER; 18-inch CYLINDER DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, with drawing gear, whim cage, and 7-ton BOILER, the whole in good condition, to be seen at Kelly Bray Mine, Callington, Cornwall.—For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. EDWARD KING, 22A, Austinfriars, London.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE OR TRACTION STEAM ENGINE, of 7-horse power; has reversing gear; with or without pit winding drum.—Apply to BARROWS and CARMICHAEL, Portable Engine Works, Banbury, Oxon.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES (SECOND-HAND) FOR SALE.—TWO 20-horse, by ROBEY, of Lincoln; TWO 10-horse, by CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co.; and a 6-horse; also a 10-horse RETURN FLUE ENGINE; and also FOUR OTHER ENGINES, out of repair, which will be disposed of at a moderate price.—For particulars, apply to MEAD and Co., No. 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.

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VALVES—for Marine and Land Engines' Steam Packing, sheet or roll.

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BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, who are required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
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MANUFACTURED BY
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CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
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THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONNISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
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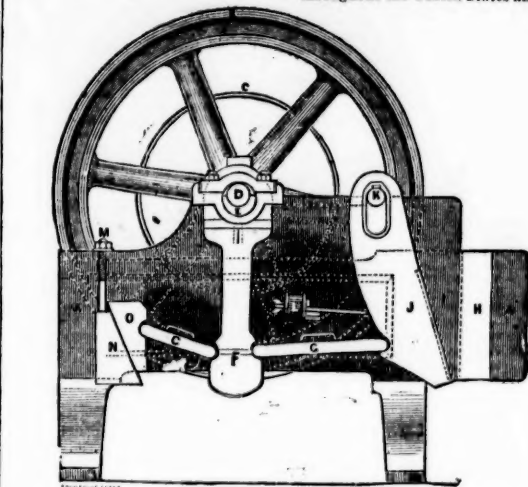
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From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
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SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL and FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel), WIRE, HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, &c.
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This patent pump is the MOST EFFICIENT in existence for LIFTING ANY QUANTITY of WATER from ANY DEPTH. One lifting from a depth of 170 ft. may be seen at work daily, on application to the sole LICENSEES,
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IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.
BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
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FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.
It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.
For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.
H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Edon Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw, about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.
H. R. Marsden, Esq. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Welnesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.
WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.
WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.
Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.
JOHN LANCHESTER.

Oveca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.
WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 20 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.
SILAS WILLIAMS.

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(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, HAVE BEEN AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
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BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
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Gun Cotton—By Royal Letters Patent.

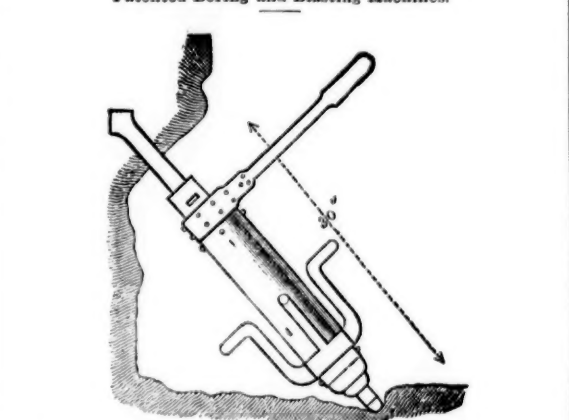


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This wonderful material, which may be used in hard or soft rock, and for every description of mining and quarrying work, has been still FURTHER REDUCED IN PRICE. It will be found VERY MUCH CHEAPER than powder, FAR LESS DANGEROUS, and PRODUCING NO SMOKE. It may be used with great advantage in deep cuttings or close ends.
In favour of gun-cotton much has been said; it seems destined to supplant gunpowder to a very great extent.—Vide Scientific Review.

The advantages of gun-cotton for mining purposes consist—1. In its immense power and velocity of discharge. 2. The absence of smoke. And 3. That if exposed to damp it can be restored by drying, and rendered as effective as at first.—Engineer.
One well-known characteristic of gun-cotton is that of freedom from smoke and deleterious gases, hence its adaptation to mining purposes; whilst its great power renders a less amount of boring necessary, and the process of tunnelling and excavating cheaper and quicker.—Standard.
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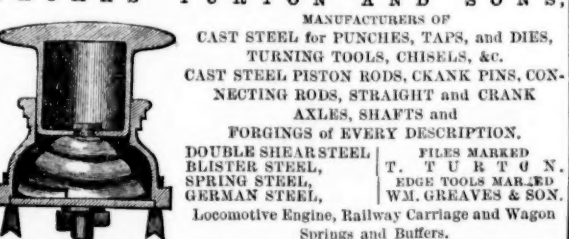
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THE WREXHAM ADVERTISER, DENBIGHSHIRE, FLINTSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, CHESHIRE, AND NORTH WALES REGISTER (Established 1848).—The town of Wrexham forms the centre of a large and important agricultural and mining district, which, from the increasing attention of capitalists, aided by the advantages afforded by new railways, is rapidly increasing in population, and bids fair to rival Wolverhampton in commercial importance. The Advertiser, partaking of the general prosperity, has largely increased its weekly circulation, 1000 more copies being now issued of each impression than at the close of 1864, and it now has a circulation more than double that of any other paper published in Denbighshire and Flintshire, and is the only medium by which advertisers can fully and effectually communicate with the public generally in those counties. Price 2d., stamped 3d. Published by Bayley and Bradley, Advertiser office, Wrexham.

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Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
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Published every morning, price 1d.
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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	8 7 8	0 10 0	Aug. 1866
200	Botalack, t. c. St. Just	91 5 0	—	300	488 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1866
10000	British Slate Company	9 0 0	—	—	9 per cent.	—	Sept. 1866
1000	Bronfloy, t. Cardigan	12 0 0	—	—	8 7 0	0 6 0	Aug. 1866
6400	Cashwell, t. Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 6	Aug. 1866
916	Cargill, s. t. Newlyn	15 5 7	—	—	13 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1866
867	Cwm Eirin, t. Cardiganshire*	7 10 0	—	—	20 18 0	1 0 0	July 1866
128	Cwmystwith, t. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	53 10 0	5 0 0	April 1866
280	Derwent Mines, s. t. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	162 0 0	2 10 0	Mar. 1866
1024	Devon Gr. Consols, c. Tavistock*	1 0 0	450	450 470	1036 0 0	6 0 0	Sept. 1866
358	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	814 10 0	1 0 0	Aug. 1866
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	8	7 1/2	14 5 6	0 2 6	July 1866
200	East Darren, t. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	113 10 0	1 0 0	May 1866
128	East Pool, t. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	350 400	884 10 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1866
5000	East Rosewarne, c. t. Gwinnar	3 15 0	—	—	10 10 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t. Wendron	3 9 0	11 1/2	11 1/2	2 7 6	0 7 6	Mar. 1866
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	68 10 0	0 10 0	June 1866
5000	Frank Mills, t. Christow	3 18 6	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1866
15000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	20	17 1/2	5 5 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1866
5908	Great Wheal Vor, t. c. Helston*	40 0 0	26	24 25	10 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1866
1024	Herodfoot, t. near Liskeard†	8 10 0	35	30 35	37 10 0	1 10 0	June 1866
400	Hingston Down, t. c. Helston	5 10 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 0 0	April 1866
400	Illogan, t. Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	—	—	470 0 0	3 0 0	Mar. 1866
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardon	4 10 6	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 7 0	0 2 0	July 1866
3000	Minera Boundary, t. Wrexham*	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
1800	Minera Mining Co. t. Wrexham*	25 0 0	—	200	202 8 0	4 5 0	Aug. 1866
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore*	3 5 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1866
600	Pant-y-Glyn, s. t. c. Helston	50 0 0	—	—	157 0 0	1 0 0	May 1866
200	Pary Mines, c. Helston	50 0 0	—	—	187 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1866
1120	Providence, t. Uny Lelant†	10 6 7	30	25 27	81 7 6	0 10 0	Aug. 1866
612	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	—	370 390	529 10 0	9 0 0	July 1866
3000	South Darren, t. c. Helston	3 6 6	—	—	0 5 6	0 2 6	June 1866
8000	Tincroft, c. t. Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	12	11 1/2	18 1 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
1000	W. Chiverton, t. Perranzabuloe†	—	65	60 62 1/2	13 7 6	0 1 0	Aug. 1866
400	West Wheal Seton, c. Camborne†	47 10 0	140	135 140	459 4 0	3 0 0	Aug. 1866
512	Wheal Basset, c. Helston	5 2 6	85	80 85	621 0 0	1 0 0	Aug. 1866
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. Devon	20 0 0	—	—	300 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1866
4295	Wheal Kitty, t. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	2 19 0	0 1 6	May 1866
2000	Wheal Rose, c. Scorrier	—	15	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1866
396	Wheal Seton, t. c. Camborne	58 10 0	170	160 165	226 15 0	5 0 0	April 1866
1040	Wheal Treliwary, s. t. Liskeard†	5 17 0	—	8 10	24 0 6	0 8 0	June 1866
7000	Wicklow, c. Wicklow*	2 10 0	24	23 1/2	15 11 0	0 11 0	Mar. 1866

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1555	Craddock Moor, c. St. Cleer	10 18 0	—	4 6	7 12 0	0 4 0	June 1865
125	Bryn Gwyn, t. Merthyr	31 0 0	—	—	3 3 6	0 13 6	Aug. 1865
2880	Clifford Amalgamated, c. Gwyn	81 0 0	14	12 1/2	35 6 0	0 10 0	June 1865
6000	East Cam Brea, c. Redruth	3 15 0	3	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	June 1865
20000	Miner Co. of Ireland, c. t. c. Helston	7 0 0	—	22 1/2	19 18 11	0 16 1	July 1865
6000	New Birch Tor and Vintler Cons. t	1 6 6	—	—	0 13 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1865
6000	West Basset, c. Helston	1 10 0	—	—	26 14 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1865
1024	Wheal Exmouth, t. Christow	—	—	—	—	0 2 6	Oct. 1865
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t. Menheniot†	8 0 0	10	9 10	59 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1865

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
15000	Cape Copper Mining*	7 0 0	—	10 1/2	2 12 6	0 10 0	April 1866
1500	East Indian Coal, Calcutta	10 0 0	—	—	1 3 4	0 3 0	Feb. 1866
25000	Fortuna, t. Spain*	2 0 0	—	2 1/2	7 1/2	per cent. per annum.	—
10000	Gonnessa, t. Spain*	3 0 0	—	—	11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
10000	Linares, t. Spain*	3 0 0	—	1 2	0 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1865
9275	New Wildberg, t. c. Helston	2 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	Yearly
50000	Pannicoll, c. t. France†	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 3 1/2	2 19 2	0 16 8	Dec. 1865
10000	Pontbuid, s. t. France†	20 0 0	—	—	0 15 6	0 1 0	July 1866
97500	Port Phillip, c. Clunes*	1 0 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 0 9	Aug. 1866
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. t	1 0 0	—	—	68 15 0	4 0 0	June 1866
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*	15 0 0	—	47 49	0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
20000	Victoria (London) £25000 £1 pd., £25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1866
40000	West Canada Mining Company*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
10000	Alten and Quenangen United, c*	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1863
20000	Australian, c. South Australia†	7 7 6	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1865
2464	Burra Burra, c. South Australia	5 0 0	—	42	325 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c. Cuba†	40 0 0	5	3 4	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile†	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
100000	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil†	0 14 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	Dec. 1863
70000	English and Canadian Mining Company*	2 10 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1866
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia†	20 0 0	21	19 21	21 0 0	1 0 0	June 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia†	1 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 1 0	June 1864
10000	Lusitanian (Portugal)†	2 10 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 3 0	June 1865
103815	Marigueta and New Granada†	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6	July 1865
43174	United Mexican, s. Mexico	28 5 0	—	2 1/2	2 19 0	0 6 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver, c. t. c. Helston	3 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
45000	Yadana Mutana, c. S. A.*†	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1865

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
25000	Alamillos, t. Spain*	2 0 0	—	1 1/2	0 9 0	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, g*	0 9 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Britannia Silver-Lead Mines, France* [£1750 18s. pd.]	1 8 0	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Capula, s. Mexico*	2 10 0	—	3 1/2	2 10 0	—	—
80000	Chontales, g. s. Nicaragua†	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Copio Smelting, Chile†	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
300	Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia* [£50 £100 pd., £50 27s. pd.]	2 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	East del Rey, g. Brazil†	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company*	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Fortuna, c. West Australia*	1 10 6	—	—	—	—	—
60000	Frontino and Bolivia, g. New Zealand†	1 11 6	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia†	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c. New Zealand†	—	—	—	—	—	—
1299	Nepbuda Coal and Iron* [£5000 £5 pd., £3000 £3 pd.]	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Nova Scotia, s. t. c. Helston	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Otea, c. New Zealand* [£5000 fully paid, £5000 £4 pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral*	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Pestarena, g*	1 10 0	—	1	—	—	—
23000	Quebrada, c. Venezuela†	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, t. [£6000 £5 pd., £4178 £210s. pd.]	0 7 6	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Rosa Grande, g. Brazil†	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s. Mexico*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	San Roque, t. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Val Antioquia, g*	5 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Val Sassam, s. t. c. Helston	5 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Valledora Mining Company*	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Vallanazasca, g. Italy*	0 15 0	—	1 1/2	—	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. Italy*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Washoe, g. [£5000 £5 pd., £10000 £4 pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
8000	Worthing, c. South Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
7500	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
40000	Alliance*†	25 0 0	21	20½ 21½
40000	Australian Mort. Land and Finance†	5 0 0	4½	—
30000	Australasia†	40 0 0	68	67 69
10000	Bank of Egypt†	25 0 0	30	28 30
10000	Bank of New Zealand†	10 0 0	18	16 18
25000	Bank of Otago*†	10 0 0	7	—
25000	Bank of Queensland*†	25 0 0	41	—
50000	Bank of Victoria, Australia†	25 0 0	41	39 41
50000	Brazilian and Portuguese*†	10 0 0	9	—
8015	Canada Company†	32 10 0	10	—
50000	Canadian Loan and Investment*†	2 10 0	1½	—
40000	Chart. Bank India, Aust. & China†	20 0 0	19	17 19
20000	Chart. Merc. India, Lond. & China†	25 0 0	37	35 37
50000	City†	10 0 0	17	15 17
20000	Colonial†	25 0 0	40	38 40
40000	Company of African Merchants*†	3 0 0	3	—
150000	Consolidated Bank*†	4 0 0	5	5½
200000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England*†	8 0 0	5	4½ 5
10000	Discount Corporation†	20 0 0	10	6 9
20000	East London†	5 0 0	3½	2 4
30000	English, Scottish, & Aust. Chart.†	20 0 0	14	17½ 13½
20000	English and Swedish*†	20 0 0	14	12 13
250000	General Bank and Finance of London*†	6 0 0	4½	4 4½
20000	Imperial Bank†	20 0 0	25	23 25
150000	International Financial Society*†	5 0 0	3½	3¾ 4
300000	International Land Credit†	6 0 0	—	2½ 3½
4000	London African Trading†	10 0 0	—	—
50000	London Chartd. Bank of Australia†	20 0 0	22½	23 24
37500	London and County†	20 0 0	64	62 64
40000	London Financial Association*†	25 0 0	11½	11 12
72000	London Joint-Stock†	15 0 0	43	42 44
5000	London Mercantile Discount†	10 0 0	—	—
10000	London and South-Western†	20 0 0	17½	17 18
50000	London and Westminster†	20 0 0	92	92 94
50000	Mercantile and Exchange†	11 10 0	—	—
17156	Metropolitan and Provincial*†	20 0 0	10	10 12
30000	Mineral Rights Association†	1 0 0	1	¾ ¾
20000	National of Australia†	4 0 0	8	5 6
20000	National of Liverpool†	10 0 0	14	12 14
20000	National of Scotland†	30 0 0	70	70 72
37500	New South West†	20 0 0	45	43 45
40000	Union of Australia†	25 0 0	48	46 47
80000	Union of London†	16 0 0	48	44 46